Municipal Handbook

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CITY OF TORONTO

1961

Municipal Handbook

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COMPILED BY
C. EDGAR NORRIS
CITY CLERK

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CITY HALL BUSINESS HOURS

Monday to Friday—8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Offices are closed all day Saturday

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN TORONTO, 1961

(a) New Year's Day.....January 1
(a) Good Friday.....March 31
(a) Easter Monday.....April 3
(a) Victoria Day and
Queen's Birthday.....May 22
(a) Dominion Day.....July 1
(b) Civic Holiday.....August 7
(a) Labour Day.....September 4
(a) Thanksgiving Day.....October 9
(a) Remembrance Day.....November 11
(a) Christmas Day.....December 25
(b) Boxing Day.....December 26, 1961
(a) New Year's Day.....January 1, 1962

(*a*) *Statutory holiday fixed by the Government of Canada.*
(*b*) *Public holiday proclaimed by the City Council.*

Daylight Saving Time 1961

Commences at 2 a.m., Sunday, April 30th, and Terminates at 2 a.m., Sunday, October 29th.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE CALLS

Residents in Metropolitan Toronto may call **EM. 1-1111** for the following **Emergency Calls—**

FIRE POLICE AMBULANCE
HARBOUR POLICE (Life Saving Service)
CIVIL DEFENCE

FOREWORD

This Municipal Handbook is compiled annually under the direction of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Toronto to furnish the citizens of Toronto, and others, with official information relative to the administration of the City. It is presented in the hope that its perusal may stimulate and encourage the citizens generally to take a greater interest in the communal life of their City and in good municipal government, which, in the last analysis, is the basis of sound democratic government.

For the convenience of readers a municipal directory containing the names of members of Council, committees, boards and commissions, heads of departments, Metropolitan Council and committees, etc., has been included on coloured paper at the back of the handbook.

A compilation of statistics on Toronto has been included on pages 270 to 282. Information pertaining to the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto may be found on pages 235 to 243 and 322 to 327.

C. EDGAR NORRIS,
City Clerk.

Toronto, May 20, 1961.

MAYOR'S CHAIN OF OFFICE

Presented to the City of Toronto on March 6, 1950, by the representatives of nineteen Toronto business firms who had successfully survived more than one hundred years of competition and are still active and vigorous in business and in industry in the City of Toronto. In presenting the Chain of Office the representatives of the business firms requested that it be worn by the Mayor, for the time being, on all occasions in which he appears in his official capacity, as a mark of their pride in the City in which they live and in recognition of the great responsibilities and great dignity which are attached to the office of Chief Magistrate of the City of Toronto.

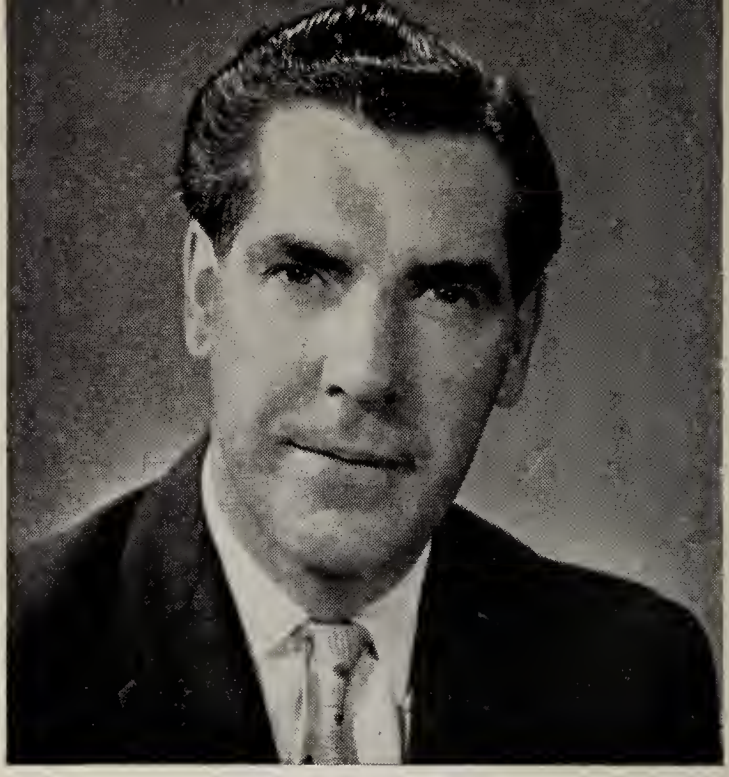
A view of University Avenue Looking North to Queen's Park

THE MAYOR OF TORONTO

NATHAN PHILLIPS, Q.C.

Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C., son of the late Jacob Joseph and Mary Phillips, of Cornwall, Ontario, was born in Brockville, Ontario, on November 7th, 1892. His maternal and paternal grand-parents immigrated to Canada almost a century ago, the former settling in the County of Glengarry, where the Mayor's mother was born, and the latter settling in Ottawa. He received his early education in the Cornwall Public School and Collegiate, and on his 16th birthday, he was articled as a student at law. In 1913, he graduated from Osgoode Hall as a Barrister-at-Law, and he has practised his profession in Toronto ever since. In 1929, he was created a King's Counsel. He was first elected to the Toronto City Council in 1924 as an Alderman for Ward 4, and served in that capacity for 28 consecutive years. In 1955 he was elected Mayor and re-elected in 1956. Again in the years 1957, 1959 and 1961 he was re-elected for two-year terms and is now serving his 7th year as Mayor and 35th year as a member of the Toronto City Council.

Mayor Phillips married Esther Lyons, daughter of the late Jacob H. and Amelia Lyons, in 1917, and they have two children, Madeline (Mrs. Arthur G. Brodey of Sarnia), and Howard A. Phillips, Q.C., of Toronto, and eight grand-children. The latter are Michael Phillips Brodey, Jo-Ann Brodey, Gerald Lyons Brodey, John David Phillips, Linda Ruth Phillips, Jeffrey Mohr Phillips, James Grant Phillips and Lois Sandra Phillips.



DONALD D. SUMMERVILLE, Controller
President of the Council and
Vice-Chairman, Board of Control

WM. R. ALLEN, Q.C., Controller

WILLIAM DENNISON, Controller

PHILIP G. GIVENS, B.A., Controller

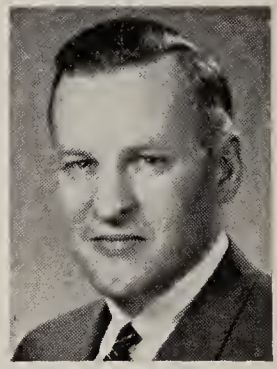
ALDERMEN

FRED
BEAVIS
Ward 1

KENNETH
WATERS
Ward 1

MRS. MARGARET
CAMPBELL, Q.C.
Ward 2

B. MICHAEL
GRAYSON
Ward 2



WILLIAM L.
ARCHER
Ward 3

CHARLES
TIDY
Ward 3

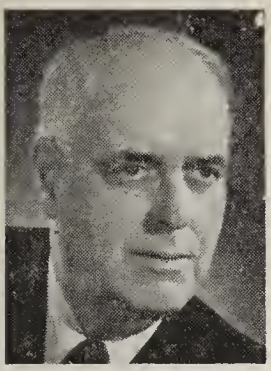
DAVID
ROTENBERG
WARD 4

HORACE
BROWN
Ward 4

HAROLD
MENZIES
Ward 5

ALDERMEN

JOSEPH J.
PICCININNI
Ward 5



W. FRANK
CLIFTON
Ward 6

MRS. MAY
ROBINSON
Ward 6

WM. C.
DAVIDSON, Q.C.
Ward 7

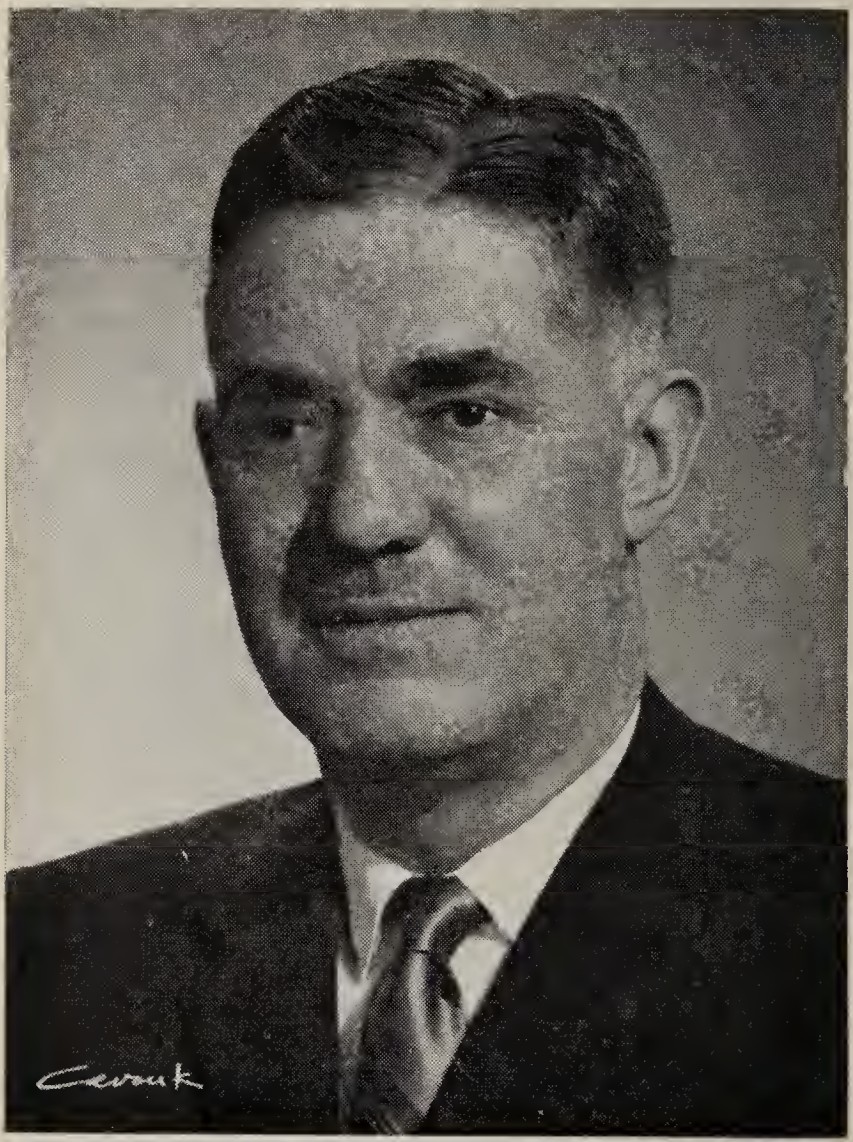
MRS. MARY
TEMPLE
Ward 7

ALEX
HODGINS
Ward 8

THOMAS A.
WARDLE
Ward 8

KENNETH
OSTRANDER
Ward 9

FRANK L.
NASH, Q.C.
Ward 9



C. EDGAR NORRIS

City Clerk

1961 Skyline from Toronto Bay

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF TORONTO
INDUSTRY
INTELLIGENCE
AWARD of MERIT
AWARDED TO
FOR
DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE
MAYOR
CITY CLERK

CITY OF TORONTO
AWARD OF MERIT

On September 10, 1956, City Council established a policy of presenting Awards of Merit, in the form of a suitably inscribed medallion to persons who have attained distinction and renown in various fields of endeavour and to carry out this policy, City Council appointed a Committee representing various interests including music, education, community, business, labour, sports and press.

In accordance with recommendations made by the Committee, Civic Awards of Merit have been presented by City Council to citizens for distinguished service as follows:

Year of Award	Name
1958	Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, P.C., C.H., Governor General of Canada
1958	Charles H. Best, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., D.Sc.
1958	Sigmund Samuel, LL.D.
1958	Hon. Sidney E. Smith, Q.C., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., D.Litt., F.R.S.C.
1958	Healey Willan, Mus.D., LL.D., F.R.C.O.
1959	Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C., B.A.
1959	Lady Flora McCrea Eaton, LL.D.
1959	Robert A. Laidlaw, LL.D.

Year of Award	Name
1959	Harry Isaac Price
1959	Dr. Alexander Young Jackson
1959	Leonard W. Brockington, C.M.G., Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
1959	Hon. John Keiller Mackay, D.S.O., V.D., Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L., Lieutenant-Governor, Province of Ontario.
1959	Bessie Touzel
1959	Edwin John Pratt, C.M.G., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D.
1959	Walter Lockhart Gordon, F.C.A.
1961	Douglas White Ambridge, C.B.E., B.Sc.
1961	Col. The Hon. Herbert Alexander Bruce, R.A.M.C., M.D., L.R.C.P. (Lon.), F.A.C.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), LL.D.
1961	Edgar Gordon Burton, C.B.E.
1961	Morley Edward Callaghan, B.A.
1961	Frederick Robert MacKelcan, Q.C., LL.B.
1961	Frank D. Smith.
1961	Omond McKillop Solandt, O.B.E., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.S.C.

Prior to the appointment of the Committee, Awards of Merit were presented to Miss Marilyn Bell and Mr. Clifford Lumsdon, for their achievements in marathon swimming

An Aerial View of Downtown Toronto →

TORONTO'S NEW CITY HALL

Architecturally imposing, dramatic in conception and imaginative in design, aptly describes Toronto's new City Hall.

The forecourt, or Civic Square, complements the strikingly different City Hall and provides a vista that will be awe-inspiring.

The Square will be surrounded by a colonnade lending distinction to a beautifully designed public square where citizens may pause or stroll free from the noise and hazards of traffic.

A reflecting pool will mirror the towers and provide a focal point of interest with fountains and special illumination.

In the Winter artificial ice will be created in the pool to provide a large skating surface adequately served with dressing-rooms to change skates.

A suitable cenotaph will be designed for the Square to honour those that paid the supreme sacrifice in all Wars defending Canada.

Plants and trees will be provided in the Civic Square where possible for decorative and shade purposes.

The now world-famous design was selected in April, 1958, as the winner of an international competition which attracted entries from 520 architects from 42 countries.

Toronto's New City Hall—Continued

The winning design was that of Viljo Revell of Helsinki, Finland, and his associates, Heikki Castren, Bengt Lundsten and Seppo Valjus.

In April, 1959, City Council signed an agreement with the architect and his Toronto associates, John B. Parkin and John C. Parkin, to carry out the architectural commission.

In November, 1959, the architects were authorized to proceed with the second stage of the project, including the preparation of working drawings and specifications that will be completed early this Spring.

With its combination of striking building design and generous provision for landscaped open space, the new City Hall and Square is expected to spark the redevelopment of land on all sides and become an attraction of civic pride and interest.

The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto will share with the City of Toronto as joint occupants of the new building.

Here are some architectural and statistical highlights of the project:

The southern half of the 11-acre site is devoted to the Civic Square, which includes a pool reflecting both the old and new City Halls. From the Square there are two main entrances to the Hall: one, the public entrance

into a large, round room where public business is transacted; and two, the ramped ceremonial entrance to the Council Chamber.

A two-storey podium covers the northern half of the site, containing the offices most generally used by the public, such as tax payment, City and County Registry, Land Titles Office, libraries, etc.

The saucer-shaped Council Chamber is planned to accommodate the Mayor or Chairman, distinguished guests, the Clerk, 30 elected representatives, 20 Department Heads and the Press. There will also be public seating for 310 persons and provision for televising. Surrounding the unit is a gallery from which a good view of the Square and surrounding buildings can be obtained.

The two curved towers accommodating the various City and Metropolitan Departments rise from the podium on either side of the Council Chamber. The west tower containing 19 floors rises to a height of 249 feet 6 inches and the east tower, 26 floors, 315 feet 6 inches.

Calculated cost of the project, namely, new City Hall and Civic Square is $26,500,000.00 plus the architect's fees; estimated time for construction is three and one-half years from the time building is started.

GIFTS RECEIVED BY THE CORPORATION

The following is a list of gifts and bequests received by the Corporation. This includes parks and playgrounds, recreational facilities and equipment of a permanent nature, also funds received and held in trust by the Corporation for a specified purpose. In the case of the trust funds the annual earnings only are expended for the purpose indicated.

A list is also included of persons and organizations making an annual donation to the Corporation to provide trophies, prizes and gifts for children participating in the recreational program of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

In addition to the gifts listed, the Corporation receives from public spirited citizens from time to time donations for various other purposes.

Name of Donor and Gift	Year
John S. Howard	
High Park, 120 acres	1873
Ontario Industrial Loan	
Bellwoods Park, 4.12 acres	1882
Brown Memorial Fund	
For maintenance of memorial to the Honourable the late George Brown	1887
J. P. Clark	
Carlton Park, 1.37 acres	1891

Name of Donor and Gift	Year
Cathedral of St. Alban The Martyr St. Albans Square, .484 acres	1891
Volunteer Memorial Fund For maintenance of memorial to the memory of Volunteers who lost their lives in the Fenian Raid 1868	1903
South African Volunteer Monument Fund	1915
W. H. Cawthra Cawthra Playground, .47 acres	1922
David Moncur Moncur Memorial Park, .736 acres	1922
Toronto Manor Estates Ltd. Glebe Manor Square, .89 acres	1922
Mrs. Susie M. D. Massey Dentonia Park, 60 acres	1926
F. G. Osler Craigleigh Gardens, 11 acres	1926
J. D. O'Connell Picnic Fund To provide outings and Christmas gifts for city orphans	1927
College Heights Association Peter Pan Statue, Avenue Road Sq.	1928
H. H. Williams Fountain, Avenue Road Square	1929

Name of Donor and Gift	Year
Robert Burns Memorial Fund For maintenance of Robert Burns Memorial	1930
Henry C. Stevens Fund To provide seats in parks	1935
Beaches Business Mens Association Memorial Fountain, Kew Gardens	1945
Wm. T. Harris Estate Woodgreen Park, 25.937 acres	1951
Beaches Lions Club Wading Pool, Kew Gardens	1953
Fred S. Orpen Wading Pool, Dufferin Park	1954
Beaches Lions Club Playground equipment, Kew Gardens	1954
Mrs. Madge Hogarth Wading Pool, Moss Park	1956
Kinsmen Club, East Toronto Playground equipment Moncur Playground	1956
Mrs. Miriam Nightingale Drinking Fountain, High Park	1957
Mrs. Madge Hogarth Wading Pool, Pape Avenue	1957

Name of Donor and Gift	Year
Beaches Lions Club Wading Pool, Woodbine Park	1958
James Nicholson Bequest For the purchase of park benches and seats	1959
C. F. Basil Tippet Wading Pool, Willowdale Park	1959
R. W. McClain Rosetta McClain Park, 4.5 acres	1959
City of Tokyo 2,000 Japanese Cherry Trees	1959
Ernest David Lott Ornamental drinking fountain	1960

List of persons and organizations making an annual donation to provide trophies, prizes and gifts for children participating in the recreational program of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

Hon. David J. Walker, Q.C., M.P., P.C.
Hon. Roland Michener, Q.C., M.P.
Mr. H. J. Price, Q.C., M.P.P.
Mr. A. Lawrence, Q.C., M.P.P.
Cloke Construction Company
Moss Park Old Boys Association
Kinsmen Club of Toronto

Messrs. George Taylor and Oscar Pearson
Ward Two Business Men's Association
Candyland Company Limited
Borden Ice Cream Co., Limited
Canada Dry Limited
Toronto Plating Company
Pringle and Booth Limited
Mrs. M. Campbell (Alderman)
Mr. George Wilson
48th Highlanders Club of Toronto
Central Lion's Club
Mr. Edward Roxborough
Regent Park Old Boys Association
Mr. Frank Dearlove
Dominion Food Stores
Loblaws Limited
McCormick Old Boys
West Toronto Kinsmen
Hollywood-Starr Limited
Balmy Beach Canoe Club
Ferriman's Service Station
Mr. Chris Stavro
Baron Byng Legion
Beaches Lions
Forrest Auto Electric

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ELECTIONS

The Government of the City of Toronto is vested in a Municipal Council under the provisions of The Municipal Act passed by the Government of the Province of Ontario.

The Council is composed of the Mayor and four members of the Board of Control, elected by the voters at large, and eighteen Aldermen, elected from the nine wards into which the City is divided, two from each ward, making a total membership of 23.

Legislation enacted at the 1956 session of the Ontario Legislature provides that in the City of Toronto and the twelve area municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto, meetings of electors for the nomination of candidates for council and for any local board, any members of which are to be elected by ballot by the electors, shall be held in the year 1956 and in every second year thereafter on the second Monday preceding the first Monday in December, that election day shall be the first Monday in December and the polls shall be open between 10.00 o'clock a.m. and 8.00 o'clock p.m. It also provides that before the first day of November during the year in which the election is to be held that a by-law shall be passed naming the place or places and time or times at which the nomination meeting or meetings shall be held and that

the members of council and of such local boards shall hold office for a two-year term and until their successors are elected and the new council or board is organized.

The Council, as a whole, is the legislative body of the Municipality and carries on its work through the Board of Control and the following Standing Committees, viz.: Committee on Public Works, Committee on Buildings and Development, Committee on Parks and Exhibitions, and Committee on Public Welfare, Fire and Legislation.

The Board of Control is the executive body of Council and, as such, is responsible for the preparation of the annual estimates, the regulation and supervision of all matters relating to finances and expenditures, the consideration and revision of all by-laws and agreements that may be authorized by the Council; the supervision and control of all books, documents, vouchers and securities belonging to the Corporation; the renting or leasing of any property belonging to the Corporation; the preparation of specifications, calling for tenders and the awarding of all contracts for works, materials and supplies required by the Corporation; the nomination to Council of heads of departments in case of a vacancy; the carrying on of public works authorized by Council and

the general administration of the affairs of the City, except as to the Department of Education which is under the control of the Board of Education elected by the voters biennially (similar to Council, two members elected from each of the nine wards in the City).

The Council, without a two-thirds vote, cannot reverse or vary the action of the Board of Control in respect to tenders, when the effect of such vote would be to increase the cost of the work, or to award the contract to a tenderer other than the one to whom the Board has awarded it. The Municipal Act also provides that the Council shall not appropriate or expend any sum not provided for in the Estimates, or a supplementary Estimate approved and certified by the Board of Control without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Board of Control is vested with power to dismiss or suspend any Head of Department and forthwith report same to Council, and such official cannot be re-appointed or re-instated, without a two-thirds vote of Council. The Heads of Departments, under the provision of a by-law, have full power to dismiss, suspend or demote any subordinate officer, clerk or employee.

All reports of Committees are submitted first to the Board of Control, and then transmitted by that body to the City Council together with

recommendations regarding any amendments as the Board may deem advisable.

The Local Board of Health is a statutory body and not a Committee of Council. It derives its authority under the provisions of The Public Health Act. The said Act provides that, in a city having a population of 100,000 or over, according to the enumeration of the assessors for the last preceding year, the Council may by by-law provide that the local board shall consist of the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council, who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year.

By-law No. 16064 provides that the Local Board of Health of the City of Toronto shall consist of the Mayor, the Medical Officer of Health and five resident ratepayers, at least two of whom shall not be members of the Council, who shall be appointed annually by the Council at its first meeting in every year. Three of the five resident ratepayers appointed by the City Council, this year, were elected representatives, namely, Alderman Tidy, chairman; Alderman Menzies, and Alderman Ostrander, the other two resident ratepayers appointed being Dr. E. A. Linell and Dr. C. C. Goldring.

The City Council, on December 10, 1945, on

the recommendation of the Local Board of Health, approved of the establishment of a policy, that one of the five members to be appointed to the Local Board of Health by the City Council, shall be a nominee of the Academy of Medicine.

The function of the Board is to give direction to the enforcement of the provisions of The Public Health Act and regulations, and of all civic by-laws of health import.

INFORMATION RELATING TO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

VOTERS' LISTS

The names of persons entitled to vote at Municipal Elections are entered on either the Municipal Voters' List compiled in accordance with the Voters' Lists Act, or on the Resident Voters' List prepared according to The Municipal Franchise Extension Act.

Every person shall be entitled to be entered on the Municipal Voters' List who is,

(a) of the full age of 21 years;

(b) a British Subject by birth or naturalization;

(c) not disqualified under The Municipal Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting, and

(d) rated or entitled to be rated for an amount of $400 on the last revised Assessment Roll of the City of Toronto, for land held in his or her own right as owner or tenant or who is the wife or husband of the person so rated or entitled to be rated for land as owner or tenant.

(*To be rated as a tenant of a domestic establishment it is necessary to occupy two or more rooms in which the occupants usually sleep and prepare and serve meals.*)

Every person shall be entitled to be entered on the Resident Voters' List who,

(a) is of the full age of 21 years on or before the 1st day of October in the year in which the Resident Voters' List is prepared;
(b) is a British Subject by birth or naturalization;
(c) has resided in the municipality for the last twelve months next preceding the 1st day of January of the year in which the Resident Voters' List is to be prepared;
(d) is not entitled to be entered on the Voters' List prepared under The Voters' Lists Act, and
(e) is not disqualified under any Act or otherwise prohibited by law from voting.

(*Persons entered on the Resident's Voters' List are not entitled to vote for the Trustees to be elected to the School Boards.*)

Municipal Elections—Continued

The City Clerk, pursuant to The Voters' Lists Act, causes to be inserted, once a week for three weeks in such daily newspapers published in the City as may be directed by the Judge, notice calling upon persons who are aware of errors or omissions in the Lists, or of any change by reason of death or removal of any person named therein, or of any person who has acquired the necessary qualifications as a voter since the return of final revision of the Assessment Roll for any Ward, to give notice of the same. The notice in the newspapers names a time and place at which the Judge will hold a Court for revising the Lists for the whole city.

The notice given in the newspapers about the first of October in each year, as to the posting of the Voters' Lists by the City Clerk, is the citizen's last and final opportunity to have his name added to the Voters' List. Fourteen days are allowed in which to examine the Lists and, if the same are not correct, to enter an appeal to have same corrected in accordance with the facts. It is the paramount duty of citizens to see that their name is included in the Voters' List, and also to exercise their municipal franchise on Election Day, as a means of furthering the good government of their particular municipality.

VOTING ON QUESTIONS AND BY-LAWS

The persons qualified to vote on a money by-law shall be those persons shown on the Voters' List as (1) owners; (2) tenants whose lease extends for the time for which the debt is to be created or in which the money to be raised by the proposed by-law is payable, or for at least twenty-one years, and who have by the lease covenanted to pay all municipal taxes in respect of the property, other than local improvement rates, provided they make and file with the City Clerk not later than the tenth day before the day appointed for taking the vote, a declaration under the Canada Evidence Act, so stating; (3) the nominee of a corporation assessed upon the last revised roll as owner or lessee of property provided the said corporation, not later than the tenth day before the time appointed for taking the vote, files with the Clerk an appointment in writing of a person to vote as its nominee and on its behalf.

In a city divided into wards, a voter shall be entitled to vote on a money by-law in each ward in which he has prescribed qualification, but shall not be entitled to vote more than once on any other by-law or on any question submitted to the electors, unless it is otherwise provided by the Act, by-law or other authority under which the vote is taken.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED AS A MEMBER OF CITY COUNCIL

Section 34 of The Municipal Act provides, in part, as follows:

(1) Every person shall be qualified to be elected a member of the council of a local municipality, who,—

(a) is a householder residing in the municipality, or is rated on the last revised assessment roll of the municipality for land held in his own right for an amount sufficient to entitle him to be entered on the voters' list and resides in or within five miles of the municipality or is the wife of a householder and who resides in or within five miles of the municipality;

(b) is entered on the last revised voters' list as qualified to vote at municipal elections;

(c) is a British Subject and has taken the oath of allegiance (Form 2);

(d) is of the full age of twenty-one years, and

(e) is not disqualified under this or any other Act.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ELECTED A TRUSTEE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Any ratepayer entered on the last revised Assessment Roll as a Public School supporter for the City of Toronto or who is the husband or wife of a person assessed as actual owner or tenant of lands in the said City for an amount sufficient to entitle him or her to vote at municipal elections who is a British Subject and who resides in the municipality or within five miles of its boundaries and who is of the full age of twenty-one years and not disqualified may be elected a trustee of the Board of Education.

The Public Schools Act provides that for every ward into which an urban municipality is divided there shall be two trustees.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES BOARD OF EDUCATION

Every person named in the last revised voters' list as being entitled to vote at municipal elections shall be entitled to vote at the election for trustees, Board of Education for the City of Toronto, excepting persons who are assessed as supporters of separate schools and persons who are entered on such voters' list by reason of being the wife or husband of a person assessed as a supporter of separate schools.

Municipal Elections—Continued

In Toronto, the several meetings for the nomination of candidates for trustees, Board of Education, are held in each of the nine respective wards in the City at the same time and place as the meeting for the nomination of municipal candidates for the office of Alderman, and the elections are conducted in the same manner and at the same time as municipal elections.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION RETURNS

Result of Voting, December 5, 1960

FOR MAYOR

(Bold Face Type Indicates Candidate Elected)

Nathan Phillips	**82,319**
Allan A. Lamport	58,783
Jean Dorothy Newman	35,372
Ross Dowson	1,656
Harry Bradley	1,476

FOR CONTROLLERS

Donald D. Summerville	**112,226**
William R. Allen	**111,576**
William Dennison	**77,173**
Philip G. Givens	**67,811**
Herbert Orliffe	66,321
Francis H. Chambers	31,068
William Alan Harris	14,674
Jessie Jackson	14,195
Mary Burke	13,315

Municipal Election Returns—Continued

FOR ALDERMEN

WARD No. 1

Fred Beavis	**10,457**
Kenneth G. Waters	**10,310**
Edward Theobald	5,584
Peter Ward	2,037

WARD No. 2

Margaret Campbell	**7,070**
B. Michael Grayson	**5,786**
May Birchard	5,106
Stanley J. Price	4,144
Tom McAuley	3,428
John Ellis Curry	1,216

WARD No. 3

William L. Archer	**7,565**
Charles Tidy	**6,775**
John A. MacVicar	4,050
James W. Sanderson	1,170

WARD No. 4

David Rotenberg	**4,584**
Horace Brown	**3,643**
Murray Caplan	2,525
Charles Drukarsh	2,300
Jack Louis Frankel	1,850
Ralph Norman Meakes	1,730
Lily I. Sherizen	1,698
A. C. Finkelstein	1,554

Municipal Election Returns—Continued

Samuel S. Kwinter	857
Bruce A. H. Magnuson	848
Dorothy Cureatz	600

WARD No. 5

Harold Menzies	**6,705**
Joseph J. Piccininni	**4,890**
George Ben	4,532
Louis S. Lockhart	3,182
Lloyd White	3,068
Russell Doyle	1,613
Janet McMurray	1,515
John A. Jones	1,062

WARD No. 6

Frank W. Clifton	**12,763**
E. May Robinson	**11,422**
George H. Jackson	3,420
Michael Comar	3,381
Alexander J. Robertson	3,256
Stanley Steban	3,217
Wallace Graham Martin	2,912
Pauline A. Miles	2,382
Joseph I. Starkman	1,441
Anne Fritz	1,157

WARD No. 7

William C. Davidson	**7,249**
Mary Temple	**6,585**
Thomas Gray Wilson	5,277
John O'Shea	3,552

Municipal Election Returns—Continued

WARD No. 8

Alex Hodgins	**10,173**
Thomas Alfred Wardle	**9,614**
Stanley T. Bullock	8,030
Chris Stavro	7,439
Joseph McNulty	3,175
Stanley Arthur Baker	2,518
Alfred Anthony Williams	1,403
Edward V. Cox	1,090
Taimi Davis	930
John Square	458

WARD No. 9

Kenneth M. Ostrander	**20,850**
Frank Lovatt Nash	**12,119**
Helen Johnston	10,098
William S. Hall	7,245

BOARD OF EDUCATION ELECTIONS

Result of Voting, December 5, 1960

(Bold Face Type Indicates Candidates Elected)

WARD No. 1

Oscar T. Sigsworth	**6,302**
William R. Stainsby	**5,578**
William Lang	4,922
Sidney Heller	2,674

Municipal Election Returns—Continued

WARD No. 2

S. Robin Harris—(Acclamation).
Evaleen Barker—(Acclamation).

WARD No. 3

Edward Moss Davidson	**7,248**
J. Isobel Ross	**5,441**
Max Reimann	1,380

WARD No. 4

J. Sidney Midanik	**6,582**
Keele S. Gregory	**5,265**
Violet Dewhurst	2,746

WARD No. 5

Henry L. McKinstry	**4,206**
Ernest Jones	**4,202**
Thomas L. Guy	2,501
Michael Kaschuk	1,962
Stanley Linkovich	1,911
Paul Christou	1,809

WARD No. 6

Irene McBrien	**10,320**
William C. Dymond	**8,870**
John Darling	6,043
Elsie Murphy	3,831

Municipal Election Returns—Continued

WARD No. 7

John V. Mills—(Acclamation).
Hazel C. MacDonald—(Acclamation).

WARD No. 8

Mahlon Franklin Beach	**10,515**
William P. Ross	**8,109**
John F. Keane	5,073
John R. Walker	4,606
Dora Canavor	3,930

WARD No. 9

Roy C. Sharp	**12,530**
Douglas R. Annett	**10,777**
Douglas H. Scott	5,238
John Crawford Medcof	5,191
William Sutcliffe MacKenzie	4,309
Henry A. Skinner	2,144

MUNICIPAL ELECTION STATISTICS

No. entered on 1961-62 List of Voters

Owners		146,188
Tenants		108,504
Municipal Franchise Voters		70,018
Resident Voters		61,342
Total No. Names on Voters' List		386,052
Added by County Judge	17,665	
Struck off by County Judge	2,699	
		14,966
Net Total		401,018

Percentage and No. of Electors Voting

Year	Per cent.	No.
1951	46.79	177,371
1952	42.89	160,508
1953	35.11	127,881
1954	30.24	106,230
1955	35.45	122,087
1956	31.31	104,721
1957	29.6	98,308
1959-60	31.3	105,601
1961-62	46.3	185,895

PERCENTAGE OF ELECTORS VOTING BY WARDS

Ward	1959	1961
	%	%
1	29.4	43.4
2	30.8	42.8
3	27.8	41.0
4	27.1	43.3
5	30.9	45.9
6	27.2	43.8
7	31.7	46.2
8	33.4	49.1
9	40.4	57.2
	31.3%	46.3%

VOTING ON QUESTION

Question re Legalizing Showing of Motion Pictures and Performances of Concerts and Plays in Theatres and Halls on Sundays.

Are you in favour of the City of Toronto seeking Legislation to legalize the showing of motion pictures and the performances of concerts and plays in Theatres and Halls on Sundays?

YES.....	83,373
NO.....	46,388

MAYORS OF TORONTO

Note: From 1834 to 1858 and from 1867 to 1873, inclusive, the Mayor was chosen by Council from among its membership; and from 1859 to 1866, inclusive, and from 1874 onward, the Mayor was elected by general vote.

1834 William Lyon Mackenzie.

1835 Robert Baldwin Sullivan.

1836 Thomas D. Morrison.

1837 George Gurnett.

1838–1840 John Powell.

1841 George Munro.

1842–1844 Hon. Henry Sherwood.

1845–1847 William Henry Boulton.

1848–1850 George Gurnett.

1851–1853 John George Bowes.

1854 Joshua George Beard.
John Beverly Robinson, President.

1855 George William Allan.

1856 John Beverly Robinson.

1857 John Hutchinson.

1858 William Henry Boulton.
David Breckenridge Read.

Mayors of Toronto—Continued

1859 Adam Wilson.

1860 { Adam Wilson.
John Carr, President.

1861–1863 John George Bowes.

1864–1866 Francis H. Medcalf.

1867–1868 James E. Smith.

1869 Samuel Bickerton Harman.

1870 { Samuel Bickerton Harman.
D'Arcy Boulton, President.

1871–1872 Joseph Sheard.

1873 Alexander Manning.

1874 Francis H. Medcalf.

1875 { Francis H. Medcalf.
John Baxter, President.

1876 Angus Morrison.

1877 { Angus Morrison.
Patrick G. Close, President.

1878 Angus Morrison.

1879–1880 James Beaty, Jr.

1881–1882 William Barclay McMurrich.

1883–1884 Arthur Radcliffe Boswell.

1885 Alexander Manning.

1886–1887 William Holmes Howland.

1888 Edward Frederick Clarke.

Mayors of Toronto—Continued

1889 { Edward Frederick Clarke.
John McMillan, President.

1890–1891 Edward Frederick Clarke.

1892–1893 Robert John Fleming.

1894 Warring Kennedy.

1895 { Warring Kennedy.
John Shaw, President.

1896 Robert John Fleming.

1897 { Robert John Fleming.
John Shaw.

1898–1899 John Shaw.

1900 Ernest Albert Macdonald.

1901–1902 Oliver A. Howland.

1903–1905 Thomas Urquhart.

1906–1907 Emerson Coatsworth.

1908 Joseph Oliver.

1909 { Joseph Oliver.
John J. Ward, President.

1910 { George Reginald Geary.
John J. Ward, President.

1911 { George Reginald Geary.
Francis S. Spence, President.

1912 { George Reginald Geary.
*Horatio C. Hocken.
Thomas L. Church, President.

*Appointed Mayor October 21, 1912, vice G. R. Geary, resigned.

Mayors of Toronto—Continued

1913–1914 Horatio C. Hocken.

1915–1921 Thomas Langton Church.

1922–1923 Charles Alfred Maguire.

1924 William W. Hiltz.

1925–1927 Thomas Foster.

1928 { Samuel McBride.
Joseph Gibbons, President.

1929 Samuel McBride.

1930 Bert S. Wemp.

1931–1934 { William J. Stewart.
J. Geo. Ramsden, President (1934)

1935 { James Simpson.
Samuel McBride, President.

1936 { Samuel McBride.
*William D. Robbins, President.

*Appointed Mayor November 14, 1936, vice Samuel McBride, deceased.

1937 { William D. Robbins.
Ralph C. Day, President.

1938–1940 { Ralph C. Day.
Wm. J. Wadsworth, President (1938).

1941–1944 { Fred J. Conboy.
Lewis Duncan, President (1943).
Robert H. Saunders, President (1944).

Mayors of Toronto—Continued

1945–1948	Robert H. Saunders. David A. Balfour, President (1945). *Hiram E. McCallum, President (1946-1948). †Nathan Phillips (1948).

*Appointed Mayor February 23, 1948, vice Robert H. Saunders, resigned.

†Appointed President March 9, 1948, vice Hiram E. McCallum, appointed Mayor.

1949–1951	Hiram E. McCallum. John M. Innes, President.
1952–1954	Allan A. Lamport. *Leslie H. Saunders, President. †Ford G. Brand, President.

*Appointed Mayor June 28, 1954, vice Allan A. Lamport, resigned.

†Appointed President June 28, 1954, vice Leslie H. Saunders, appointed Mayor.

1955–1961	Nathan Phillips, Q.C. Ford G. Brand, President (1955-1956). Mrs. Jean D. Newman, B.A., President (1957-1960). Donald D. Summerville, President (1961)

SERVICE RECORD OF MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

William R. Allen, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 1, 1950-1955 (incl.).
Controller, 1956-1961 (incl.).

William L. Archer—
Alderman, Ward 3, 1959-1961 (incl.).

Fred Beavis—
Alderman, Ward 1, 1957-1961 (incl.).

Horace Brown—
Alderman, Ward 4, 1961.

Margaret Campbell, Q.C. (Mrs.)—
Alderman, Ward 2, 1959-1961 (incl.).

W. Frank Clifton—
Alderman, Ward 6, 1947-1949, 1953-1961 (incl.).

William C. Davidson, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 7, 1926, 1942, *1948, 1950-1961 (incl.).
*Effective March 1, vice Edward C. Roelofson, resigned.

William Dennison—
Alderman, Ward 2, 1941, 1943, 1953-1958 (incl.).
Controller, 1959-1961 (incl.).

Philip G. Givens, B.A.—
Alderman, Ward 5, 1952- 1960 (incl.).
Controller, 1961.

B. Michael Grayson, B.A.—
Alderman, Ward 2, 1961.

Alex. Hodgins—
Alderman, Ward 8, 1951-1955 (incl.), 1959-1961 (incl.).
Harold Menzies—
Alderman, Ward 5, 1956-1961 (incl.).
Frank L. Nash, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 9, 1949-1951, 1956-1961 (incl.).
Kenneth Ostrander—
Alderman, Ward 9, 1957-1961 (incl.).
Joseph J. Piccininni—
Alderman, Ward 5, 1961.
Nathan Phillips, Q.C.—
Alderman, Ward 4, 1924-1951 (incl.).
Mayor, 1955-1961 (incl.).
May Robinson (Mrs.)—
Alderman, Ward 6, 1952-1961 (incl.).
David Rotenberg, B.A.—
Alderman, Ward 4, 1961.
Donald D. Summerville—
Alderman, Ward 8, 1955-1958 (incl.).
Controller, 1959-1961 (incl.).
Mary Temple (Mrs.)—
Alderman, Ward 7, 1959-1961 (incl.).
Charles Tidy—
Alderman, Ward 3, 1959-1961 (incl.).
Thomas A. Wardle—
Alderman, Ward 8, 1961.
Kenneth G. Waters—
Alderman, Ward 1, 1953-1961 (incl.).

POPULATION—AS RETURNED BY ASSESSMENT COMMISSIONER

1834 Act of Incorporation..... 9,254
March 6, 1934
1934 Centennial Year.....629,285

POPULATION—LAST TEN YEARS

1951	653,499
(1951 Dominion Census 675,754)	
1952	667,364
1953	665,502
1954	682,415
1955	681,857
1956	643,791
(1956 Dominion Census 667,706)	
1957	658,250
1958	658,420
1959	653,404
1960	644,948

POPULATION, 1960 — BY WARDS

Ward 1	69,365
Ward 2	63,537
Ward 3	40,013
Ward 4	61,993
Ward 5	88,544
Ward 6	119,770
Ward 7	50,800
Ward 8	81,535
Ward 9	69,391
Public Utilities	91

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
Seat of Government—Ottawa

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief:
His Excellency The Honourable Maj.-Gen. George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.
Prime Minister and President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada:
The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., LL.B., LL.D., D.C.L., Q.C.

Members of the Senate Residing in or near Toronto

(Listed according to Seniority)

The Honourable Salter A. Hayden, Q.C.,
140 Heath Street West.
The Honourable William R. Davies,
5 Hawthorne Gardens.
The Honourable G. Peter Campbell, Q.C.,
39 Deer Park Crescent.
The Honourable Arthur W. Roebuck, Q.C.,
35 Inglewood Drive.
The Honourable Allan L. Woodrow,
240 Oriole Parkway.
The Honourable David A. Croll, Q.C.,
44 King Street West.
The Honourable Thomas D'Arcy Leonard,
10 Meredith Crescent.
The Honourable Wm. R. Brunt,
11 Hilltop Road.
The Honourable Joseph A. Sullivan,
174 St. George Street.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, CANADA
Toronto and District Members

Broadview	-	Hon. George Harris Hees
Danforth	-	Robert Hardy Small
Davenport	-	M. Douglas Morton
Eglinton	-	Hon. Donald Methuen Fleming, Q.C.
Greenwood	-	Hon. J. M. Macdonnell
High Park	-	John W. Kucherepa, M.D.
Parkdale	-	Arthur Maloney, Q.C.
Rosedale	-	David J. Walker, Q.C.
St. Paul's	-	Hon. D. Rolland Michener, Q.C.
Spadina	-	Charles E. Rea
Trinity	-	Paul T. Hellyer
York East	-	Robert Henry McGregor
York North	-	C. A. Cathers
York South	-	William G. Beech
York West	-	John B. Hamilton, Q.C.
York Centre	-	F. C. Stinson
York-Humber	-	Margaret Aitken
York-Scarboro		Frank C. McGee

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Executive Council

Lieutenant-Governor — The Honourable John Keiller Mackay, D.S.O., V.D., Q.C., D.C.L., LL.D.

Prime Minister and President of the Council — Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.

Provincial Treasurer — Hon. James N. Allan.

Minister of Highways — Hon. Fred. M. Cass, Q.C.

Attorney-General — Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C., LL.D.

Minister of Municipal Affairs — Hon. William K. Warrender, Q.C., LL.B.

Minister of Labour — Hon. Charles Daley.

Provincial Secretary, Registrar — Hon. John Yaremko, Q.C.

Minister of Public Welfare — Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C., LL.D.

Minister of Public Works — Hon. Ray Connell.

Minister of Travel and Publicity — Hon. Bryan L. Cathcart.

Minister of Lands and Forests — Hon. J. W. Spooner.

Province of Ontario—Continued

Executive Council

Minister of Health —
Hon. Matthew B. Dymond, M.D.

Minister of Reform Institutions —
Hon. George C. Wardrope.

Minister of Education —
Hon. John P. Robarts, Q.C.

Minister of Agriculture —
Hon. William A. Goodfellow.

Minister of Mines —
Hon. James A. Maloney, Q.C.

Minister of Planning and Development —
Hon. William M. Nickle, Q.C.

Minister of Energy Resources and 1st Vice-Chairman, H.E.P.C. —
Hon. Robert Macaulay, Q.C.

Minister of Transport —
Hon. H. Leslie Rowntree, Q.C.

Minister without Portfolio — Hon. John Root.

Minister without Portfolio —
Hon. Allan Grossman.

Minister without Portfolio — Hon. W. A. Stewart.

Legislative Assembly of Ontario
Toronto and York Members

Beaches.....Collings, Wm.H. (P.C.) Deceased.
Bellwoods.....Yaremko, Hon. John R. (P.C.)
Bracondale.....Gould, Joseph (L.)
Dovercourt.....Thompson, Andrew E. (L.)
Eglinton....Dunlop, Hon. Wm. J. (P.C.) Deceased.
High Park.....Cowling, Alfred H. (P.C.)
Parkdale.....Trotter, James (L.)
Riverdale.....Macaulay, Hon. Robert (P.C.)
St. Andrew.....Grossman, Hon. Allan (P.C.)
St. David.....Price, H. J. (P.C.)
St. George.....Lawrence, Allan F. (P.C)
St. Patrick.....Roberts, Hon. Kelso A. (P.C.)
Woodbine.....Bryden, Kenneth (C.C.F.)
York Centre.....Singer, Vernon M. (L.)
York East.....Beckett, Hollis E. (P.C.)
York-Humber.....Lewis, W. Bev. (P.C.)
York North.....Mackenzie, A. Alexander (P.C.)
York-Scarborough.....Sutton, Richard E. (P.C.)
York South.....MacDonald, Donald C. (C.C.F.)
York West.....Rowntree, H. Leslie (P.C.)

MAYOR'S DEPARTMENT

The Mayor being the chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, his office assumes a very important place in the organization of the Civic Administration and is under the direction of the Executive Assistant.

His Worship as the Head of the City Council and Chairman of the Board of Control (the Executive body of the City Government) is responsible for the direction and control of all Civic Departments in the Municipal Corporation. To assist in accomplishing this, and to relieve the Mayor of many of the duties in this respect, the Executive Assistant has authority, under appointment of Council, to maintain a measure of supervision over the Departments in order to secure co-ordination and co-operation, and, for this purpose, to convene meetings of the various Department Heads. He is authorized to act on behalf of the Mayor on any matters pertaining to Civic business.

The functions of the Mayor's Department are varied and important. It exercises general supervision over all Civic Departments, and, on the other hand, is the focal point of contact with the ratepayers and citizens generally. The maintaining of public relations and keeping the public informed on matters of Civic policy and importance come within the purview of the Mayor and his office. One popular means of

doing this is through the Mayor's weekly radio broadcast "The Mayor Reports to the People".

The Mayor is, by virtue of his office, a member of a number of Boards and Commissions, including among others,—

All Standing and Special Civic Committees (Ex-Officio),

The Local Board of Health,

The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Council and Executive,

The Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Police,

The Toronto Electric Commissioners,

The City of Toronto and Metropolitan Toronto Planning Boards,

The Canadian National Exhibition (Board of Directors),

The Metropolitan Toronto Convention and Visitor Association
(Honorary Vice-President),

The Consumers' Gas Company (Board of Directors).

Mayor's Department—Continued

Close liaison is maintained with the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities and the Ontario Association of Mayors and Reeves; the Mayor being a member of the National Executive and the National Advisory Board of the former organization, and a past President of the latter organization.

Close contact is also maintained with the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto and the Executive Assistant is Chairman of the Committee of Department Heads on Metropolitan Matters, responsible for negotiating the service agreement between the two Municipalities.

The Mayor's Department has certain statutory duties with regard to consideration and issuance of hundreds of permits for raffles and draws under the Criminal Code and is charged with issuance of permits under The Child Welfare Act.

DEPARTMENT OF AUDIT

The statutory duties of the City Auditor are set out in the City of Toronto Act of 1909, Section 2, The Municipal Act, R.S.O. 1960, Chapter 249, Sections 228 to 232, The Department of Municipal Affairs Act, R.S.O. 1960, Chapter 98, Section 10, and Duties and Instructions to Municipal Auditors issued by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

These duties comprise:—

The audit of the books and accounts of the City, comprising the centralized accounts of the Treasury Department, including its waterworks and other taxation revenue divisions and, also, the various operating and service departments of the Corporation, upon which it is required to prepare an annual report and certify the accounts to the ratepayers, which report is deposited with the Provincial Department of Municipal Affairs, together with reports on the undermentioned affiliated civic bodies. All such reports are sent to the Board of Control and forwarded by the Board to City Council.

The audit of the books and accounts of affiliate civic bodies, these being:

11 Boards and Commissions,

9 Bodies with agency or other operational functions,

1 Limited Dividend Housing Corporation.

2 Pension Funds for civic employees,

1 Hospital,
The Funded Debt of the City,

12 Day Care and Nursery Centres, as well as all charitable organizations to which the City pays per diem rates or makes grants thereto, including those for which accounts are rendered to the Provincial Department of Welfare for grants towards the cost of relief and welfare services.

The certification of all financial statements in connection with any of the foregoing City or outside bodies which any Department of the Provincial Government require to be certified by the City Auditor.

As provided for by the City of Toronto Act of 1909, the prepayment audit of invoices and paysheets of the City Departments, which are examined for the purpose of ascertaining that payments comply with the statutes, the by-laws of the City Council and the reports of Board of Control, and that funds have been provided therefor either in the annual estimates or in supplementary appropriations or in the money by-laws; and in connection with cheques drawn by the City Treasurer in their payment, the countersigning of these cheques.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS AND DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Buildings and Development has charge of the following:

1. The examination of Plans, and issuing of permits for all buildings; Heating and Plumbing installations.
2. The licensing of Dry Cleaning Plants, Press Shops and Receiving Depots.
3. The inspection and supervision of all Signs, Canopies and Fire Escapes over Public Property.
4. The inspection of new and existing buildings for compliance with the Building By-law and Standard of Housing By-law.
5. The enforcement of the Zoning and Restrictive By-laws.
6. The enforcement of the Fence By-law.

During the past year 117 licenses were issued for the operation of Dry Cleaning Plants. 110 licenses were issued for Dry Cleaning Plant Branches and 321 licenses were issued for dry cleaning depots. 263 licenses were issued for Spotting and Stain Removing establishments including Fur Cleaning firms.

11,733 permits were issued in 1960 for buildings erected or altered at a cost of $107,471,474.

Licenses were granted for the operation of 1,736 Passenger Elevators.

Department of Buildings—Continued

Total Revenue for the Year 1960

Sign Inspection Fees	$ 51,077.44
Elevator Licenses and Permits	17,267.00
Dry Cleaning Licenses	17,600.00
Fire Escape Inspection Fees	3,615.00
Canopy Encroachment Fees	11,175.49
Plan Examination Fees	196,446.00
Miscellaneous	249.00
Heating	18,571.00
Plumbing	44,203.00
Total	$360,203.93

Committee of Adjustment re:- Zoning By-Law

The basic purpose of a Committee of Adjustment is to make minor adjustments in the strict application of the Zoning By-Law.

The powers of a Committee of Adjustment are set out in subsections 1 and 2 of Section 18 of The Planning Act, 1955.

Meetings of the Committee are held every second Monday in Court Room No. 1, City Hall at 8 p.m. in the evening, on the alternate Monday to council meetings.

Applications are made to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee, on forms available in the office of the Committee, which is located at 465 Bay Street, 12th floor.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION FOR THE PAST THIRTY YEARS

Year	No. of Permits Issued	No. of Structures Erected	Value $
1931	6,832	8,646	19,009,985
1932	4,969	5,686	6,919,550
1933	4,060	4,450	4,282,090
1934	4,656	5,283	7,378,772
1935	4,467	5,175	9,905,455
1936	4,635	5,501	8,114,799
1937	5,217	5,969	11,238,900
1938	4,875	5,645	8,494,340
1939	5,667	6,280	10,285,707
1940	5,146	5,935	10,592,743
1941	4,802	5,416	9,136,405
1942	3,434	3,656	7,660,940
1943	3,235	3,573	6,218,410
1944	3,388	3,665	7,714,193
1945	4,615	4,839	12,782,152
1946	11,242	12,936	22,232,626
1947	9,130	10,192	32,330,835
1948	6,110	6,823	32,292,837
1949	8,679	9,823	36,483,147
1950	11,526	12,476	55,251,801
1951	8,731	9,441	47,109,215
1952	8,254	9,061	43,721,487
1953	8,791	9,362	80,754,632
1954	8,079	8,406	86,204,086
1955	8,487	8,908	76,395,911
1956	7,512	7,591	87,472,264
1957	7,160	7,429	121,067,582
1958	5,878	6,174	108,934,620
1959	5,668	5,872	106,561,674
1960	11,733	11,902	107,471,474

DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY CLERK

The Municipal Act requires the Council of the Municipality to appoint a Clerk, and the duties required to be performed by the Clerk are set out in various statutes. The City Clerk is the Secretary to the City Council and he is required to record all resolutions, decisions and other proceedings of the Council. He also has charge of all original by-laws passed by the Council.

The City Clerk's Department comprises an Administrative Division, an Elections and Court of Revision Division, and a Records Unit.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Administrative Division comprises three units: Secretariat to the Board of Control and Committees of Council, Clerical and Public Information Sections.

The secretarial staff look after all the secretarial requirements of the Board of Control, Standing Committees of the Council, the Local Board of Health and Special Committees. They record the decisions of these respective bodies in minute form; write the communications carrying the directives of these bodies; prepare the Reports for consideration of City Council and prepare the agendas of the meetings and submit communications and other material for consideration by these Boards and Committees.

The staff of this Division will also compile progress reports from information received from the Civic Departments on the activities of the Departments, which reports will be supplied to the Members of Council.

Public Information Section

The Public Information Section assists in arranging public receptions, presentations and other social functions; assists elected officials in the preparation of non-political public addresses when requested; edits and places all City advertising; receives and distributes all mail and material addressed to the City Clerk's Department; provides general information to and receives complaints from the public; and performs related work as assigned.

Clerical Section

The Clerical Section records births, marriages and deaths and issues marriage licenses; provides stenographic and clerical staff as required to the Controllers, Aldermen and the divisions of the Department; operates a central mailing depot for the benefit of all departments; provides quick printing and reproduction service to the various divisions of the Department and to the other administrative departments of the City by means of Multilith and Xerography processes.

Department of the City Clerk—Continued

Records Unit

The Records Unit operates under an archivist who is responsible to the City Clerk and will establish and maintain, in collaboration with other civic departments, records retention and destruction policies and procedures and determine with respect to records where they will be kept, how they will be kept, if they can be destroyed, when they can be destroyed, how they will be destroyed, who may refer to them and what procedures will be followed in issuing them from, and ensuring their return to, their repositories.

This Unit also maintains a complete, cross-referenced index of all records maintained by the City indicating their physical location; maintains a records storage unit or archives in which will be kept all non-current records not required in the operation of civic departments until they are destroyed or permanently stored; records that are to be permanently stored; and records of historical value.

In addition, this Division will prepare, in conjunction with the Organization and Methods Division, a manual of policies, procedures and methods of records management for distribution to all departments.

Department of the City Clerk—Continued

ELECTIONS AND COURT OF REVISION DIVISION

This Division maintains the official assessment rolls and gives effect to the decisions of the Courts of Revision therein; supplies clerks to the Court of Revision and to the sittings of he County Judge on assessment appeals and voters' list appeals; prepares official lists from the assessment rolls; receives applications to the Court of Revision for rebate of taxes on account of vacancy and business tax adjustments, and gives effect to the decisions of the Court on these matters; checks and reports on local improvement petitions and prepares all local improvement notices for publication; and assists in administering civic elections, including establishing polling subdivisions, arranging for polling places, obtaining ballots and other forms and hiring deputy returning officers and poll clerks.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE AND DEATHS

All births must be registered at the Department of the City Clerk, Registration Office, Room 317, City Hall, within thirty days from the occurrence thereof.

Birth, Marriage or Death Certificates may be obtained only from the Registrar-General, 70 Lombard Street, Toronto, EM. 3-1211.

Births, Marriages and Deaths—Continued

Officer-in-charge—F. A. Goodyer, EM. 6-8411, Local 227. (After closing hours, in case of emergency only, telephone LE. 6-8530.)

Physicians in attendance are required to send in notices of births; parents or occupants of dwellings where births occur are required to register same.

Deaths must be registered at the Department or at any police station before a permit to bury can be issued.

Neglect or failure to send in notices in either case renders parties liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars and costs.

A Birth Certificate or other evidence filed with an application for a Marriage License is not returnable.

Births, Marriages and Deaths
Vital Statistics for Past Five Years

Year	Births	Marriage Licenses Issued	Deaths
1960	**27,523**	**9,171**	**8,817**
1959	27,780	9,714	8,756
1958	27,110	9,884	8,609
1957	27,540	9,950	8,622
1956	27,087	9,779	8,645

Stillbirths (1960)..... 305

Marriage Licenses

Marriages Licenses issued during office hours at Department of the City Clerk, Marriage License Office, Room 316, City Hall, EM. 6-8411, Local 226.

Unless a marriage is solemnized within three months from the date of issue of the Marriage License, the License lapses without any provision for an extension of time. No rebate or refund of the fee for a Marriage License is permissible in any circumstances.

When neither applicant has his or her usual place of abode in the Province of Ontario, the Assistant Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, must be communicated with respecting the necessary evidence required in such cases; or with respect to special authorization.

Compliance with certain regulations is required in the case of an applicant who is divorced and the divorce took place outside the Dominion of Canada; a copy of such regulations may be obtained from the Deputy Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The strength of the Department is 1,210, all ranks, made up of: 1 Chief, 1 Deputy Chief, 1 Executive Assistant, 6 Platoon Chiefs, 36 District Chiefs, 212 Captains, 941 Firefighters, 3 Automotive Mechanics, 8 Clerks, 1 Physician, and 1 Caretaker.

The Department is organized on the 2-platoon 42-hour week system and the two shifts change over every Sunday, one shift working 24 hours. The day shift works 10 hours; the night shift 14 hours.

First line fire apparatus distributed throughout the City in 28 firehalls, consist of 28 Pumpers; 1 Hose Wagon; 2 High Pressure Monitors; 16 Aerial Ladder Trucks; 1 Squad Truck , and 1 Fire Boat.

The Toronto Fire Department is now equipped with a 2-way radio system and at the present time, it has 42 radio units, 14 of which are on the Officers' cars and 38 on trucks This type of communication has greatly facilitated department fire-fighting operations and it now assumes its place alongside the telephone and fire alarm telegraph. It is the plan of the Fire Department to equip all first-line apparatus with radio. Besides the radio units, the Department has its radio transmitter at Fire Alarm Headquarters and a 200-foot mast tower located at Balmoral Avenue fire station.

Fire Department—Continued

In 1959 the Department took delivery of one 100-foot all-steel aerial ladder truck.

Statistics Respecting Fires in 1960

Total alarms of fires	7,612
Number of building fires	2,686
Number of automobile fires	730
Inspections by Fire Prevention Bureau	63,394
Suspicious fires investigated	162
Formal enquiries	7
Charges laid	54
Convictions	17
Acquittals	0
Charges withdrawn (committed to mental hospital)	2
Number of citizens died from result of fire	15
Citizens rescued	52
First Aid rendered	86
Times inhalators used	758
Lives saved by Department inhalators	566
Firemen injured	135
Firemen injured and remained on duty	339

Toronto's Home Fire Inspection Program

On Tuesday, May 3, 1960, the Toronto Fire Department resumed the Home Fire Inspection Program aimed at reducing the number of dwelling fires in the City by assisting householders to recognize fire hazards in their homes.

The Uniformed Firefighters carrying out these inspections are from the nearest fire station in the district, and they maintain constant contact with Central Control, by way of their radio-equipped apparatus, so that they may be dispatched to a fire which might occur in the district.

The inspections are carried out only with the consent of the householder and cover the basement and yard area. If the householder so desires, the entire home may be inspected for fire hazards.

Home Fire Inspection Programs are a very effective means of reducing fire fatalities and losses in other large cities throughout North America. The sincere efforts of the Firefighters, coupled with the excellent co-operation already received from the citizens, indicate that the same results will be accomplished in Toronto.

Dwelling fires were down 6.7% in 1960 as compared to 1959.

The 1961 Home Fire Inspection Program will commence on Tuesday, May 2nd, this year.

Summary of Dwelling Fire Inspections for 1960

May 3rd to October 31st

Homes Inspected	22,850
Occupants not at Home	10,519
Admittance refused	269
Total calls made	33,638

Fire Department—Continued

Hazards Noted on Inspections

Rubbish not properly taken care of	1,293
Oily rags/mops improperly stored	41
Ashes not in metal containers	130
Flammable liquids improperly stored	437
Defective chimneys	529
Defective stoves/furnaces/smoke pipes	831
Combustibles too close to source of heat	1,444
Fuse boxes overfused	7,328
Unsafe outlet box/switch box/wiring	1,563
Extension cord wiring excessive/defective	3,315
Miscellaneous hazards—oils, gas leaks, etc.	54

16,965 fire hazards were found in 22,850 homes.

72% of these hazards were electrical.

17% involved heating equipment.

10% were caused by improper housekeeping.

1% were miscellaneous hazards.

Overfusing of electrical circuits was found in 32% of the homes inspected.

The Inspectors were admitted to 98.9% of the homes where householders were contacted.

Of the householders who were not at home, 785 called the Department to request a home inspection, and these have been carried out.

Fire Department—Continued

With the completion of the 1960 portion of the program, came the conclusion of the original plan, to offer a home fire inspection to every householder in the City within a three-year period.

Summary of Dwelling Inspection Program May 6th, 1958 to October 31st, 1960

Homes inspected	76,553
Occupant not home	34,214
Admittance refused	1,163
Total calls made	111,930

Hazards Noted on Inspections

Rubbish not properly taken care of	3,545
Oily rags/mops improperly stored	212
Ashes not in metal containers	315
Flammable liquids not properly stored	1,932
Defective chimneys	1,659
Defective stoves/furnaces/smoke pipes	2,781
Combustibles too close to source of heat	4,772
Fuse box overfused	24,050
Unsafe outlet box/switch box/wiring	5,389
Extension cord wiring excessive/defective	10,605
Miscellaneous—Oil, gas leaks, etc.	84

55,344 fire hazards were found in 76,553 homes.

72% of these hazards were electrical.

17% involved heating equipment.

10% were caused by improper housekeeping.

1% were miscellaneous hazards.

Overfusing of electrical circuits was found in 31.4% of the homes inspected.

The Inspectors were admitted to inspect 98.5% of the homes where householders were contacted.

Of the householders who were not at home, 2,649 called the Fire Prevention Office to request an inspection and these have been carried out.

The effectiveness of this Program in reducing the number of dwelling fires, is shown in the fact that such fires, in the City of Toronto, have dropped over 12% in the past two years.

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

The Department functions under direction of the Commissioner of Parks and Recreation and the Committee on Parks and Exhibitions.

Departmental activities are diversified and consist of the development and maintenance of park lands, including horticulture; a complete Forestry Programme for the propagation, cultivation and maintenance of all trees located in public parks and on City-owned Streets and Boulevards; the operation of Natural Ice Rinks; a public recreation program, comprised of playgrounds, community centres, field recreation, artificial ice rinks and swimming pools. These facilities are administered through a Parks Division, a Recreation Division, and a General Administration office and four area offices and are serviced by a Maintenance Section.

Parks Maintenance and Development

Parks Division—Parks Section

This Section is engaged in the propagation, growing, planting and displaying of all horticultural material for the parks system throughout the City and for the maintenance and development of park lands. One of the most modern greenhouses in Canada is in operation in High Park where an estimated three-quarters of a million plants are produced annually to supply

Alexander Muir Memorial Gardens from Yonge Street

Department of Parks and Recreation —Continued

the large number of outdoor flower beds and gardens and the material required for continuous exhibit in show houses which are located in Allan Gardens.

Rehabilitation of the Parks System and acquisition of new properties for park purposes was continued during 1960. The Chorley Park property, former residence for Lieutenant Governors of the Province of Ontario, was acquired from the Dominion Government in

Department of Parks and Recreation —Continued

1960; demolition of the old buildings and development of the grounds will be completed in 1961.

Small sitting-out parkettes were established at four Public Library Ground locations and at Carlaw and Gerrard Streets. Redevelopment and beautification programs were carried out at various park locations throughout the system.

Forestry Section

This Section operates under direction of the Director of Parks and is supervised by a qualified Arborist. During the past four years a long-term reforestation project has been implemented with the planting during 1960 of 4,715 trees on City streets and in parks. For the most part these trees are of the decorative or flowering types that will not conflict with private property services. The total of 1,047 trees were removed for various reasons in conformity with the policy of City Council, while approximately 24,119 were pruned in parks and an estimated 200 miles of City streets. The program commenced in 1958 to combat and prevent the spread of the Dutch Elm Disease was continued in 1960 with the spraying of 3,984 trees.

Department of Parks and Recreation
—Continued

Maintenance Section

This Section while under the jurisdiction of the Director of Parks performs maintenance services for both the Parks and Recreation divisions and is supervised by a Maintenance Superintendent. The operations of this section are of a varied nature and include such work as maintenance, repair and installation of water services, drains and electrical services in parks and recreation areas, maintenance and repair of machinery and equipment in artificial ice rinks and swimming pools, painting signs and playground apparatus and equipment, erection and dismantling of natural ice rink installations, etc.

Public Recreation

Recreation in Toronto is not viewed merely as a narrow program of physical exercises but as a wider, broader program of providing facilities and opportunity for people to engage actively in a variety of physical pursuits, as well as social and cultural activities which encourage, develop and enrich every phase of living contributing to the physical and mental well-being and good health of its citizens.

Under its program of expansion a new Recreation Centre was opened in Trinity Park on June 17th, 1960. This modern, spacious

Department of Parks and Recreation
—Continued

building is one of the most outstanding structures dedicated to recreation in North America. The facilities in the building include a Swimming Pool, Gymnasium, multiple-purpose rooms for Arts and Crafts, meeting accommodations for Senior Citizens, Ethnic Groups and voluntary recreation groups as well as teen-age and pre-school play rooms. In the surrounding area facilities are provided for tennis, softball, hard-ball, volleyball, soccer, horseshoes, a Children's Wading Pool and a Supervised Playground.

Trinity Recreation Centre has proven to be a friendly place as the 6,100 registered members can testify. Equal opportunity is provided for all persons to participate regardless of age, colour, race or creed. Here persons of varied ethnic and cultural backgrounds, newcomers to our Country and natives alike, have come to mingle and to know and understand each other. The program has been developed to meet the needs and interest of the community and provide for the enjoyable, creative use of leisure time. In the short time it was been open, over 130,000 persons have attended the various classes.

Department of Parks and Recreation —Continued

Construction has been started on a similar building in the east end of the City—Pape Recreation Centre—which should open this coming year.

During the summer of 1960 one hundred and forty-nine supervised playgrounds and wading pools were operated throughout the City. These units are designed to attract children into the air and sunlight where they may build up healthy bodies and physical vigour in many varied forms of physical play. At these playgrounds they can let off steam without repression and find fun and safety while meeting new friends in a wholesome environment. Each unit is supervised by trained leaders who emphasize the fun of play rather than the game and assure that there is equal opportunity for all to participate.

In the winter, playgrounds are operated in Recreation Centres and school buildings. Classes are held for girls, boys and adults. The program includes calisthenics, drills, active games, athletics, tumbling, boxing, tap, folk and square dancing, floor hockey, table games, basketball, volleyball and hockey.

Department of Parks and Recreation
—Continued

Community Centres operated by the Department provide Craft Classes in leather work, art, dressmaking, millinery, woodworking and many other skills. They also carry on social activities for young people in the form of round dancing, square dancing, movies, sing-songs and active games. These teen-age centres provide meeting places where young people may find companionship, a sense of belonging and opportunity to utilize excess energy and increase their knowledge of how best to use leisure time for the improvement of health while enjoying good clean wholesome fun.

Senior Citizens Clubs have also become very popular. These are for men and women over sixty years of age, for the most part retired from regular employment and facing long hours of leisure time. At their clubs they find companionship, activities with a purpose and an opportunity to do something for someone else. The Department provides facilities and skilled leadership to organize dancing, singing, chess, checkers, bingo, story-telling and social card playing. In 1960 these enthusiastic meetings had an attendance of over 8,000 Senior Citizens.

Eglinton Park Swimming Pool

Department of Parks and Recreation
—Continued

The Swimming Program conducted both summer and winter at convenient locations in all parts of the City includes Learn-to-Swim classes, advanced swimming lessons, Royal Life Saving and Red Cross Water Safety Classes, Diving Instruction, Competitive Swimming, Recreational Swimming and Special Family Swimming opportunities. These classes are available to boys, girls and adults.

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

The Personnel Department administers a totally centralized personnel operation embracing all Civic Departments including the Fire Department. The Department commenced operation in 1945 under authority of the Personnel By-law No. 16337. Including its Commissioner, there are 17 personnel on the staff of the Department. The Commissioner of Personnel reports direct to the Board of Control and City Council on all personnel matters.

The activities of the Department can be summarized as follows:

Responsibility for the recruitment of all personnel for all Civic Departments; filling of promotional vacancies in the Civic Service; control of the Establishment of Strength; Labour Negotiations and associated matters such as grievances, etc.; Workmen's Compensation; Accident Prevention; Classification and Pay; Medical Examinations; Central Record of Employee Files; Illness Records and Sick Pay statistics.

For the purpose of recruitment of all personnel for all Civic Departments, the Department maintains a central registry of applicants from outside the Civic Service upon which to draw recruits. In a Service of this size recruitment involves unskilled, semi-skilled, skilled, technical,

administrative and professional personnel and, in order to obtain applications for the various positions, recourse is had to the Daily Press, and Association Journals and accredited Employment Agencies if, as and when necessary.

For the last few years the Personnel Department has recruited and referred suitable personnel to using Departments in connection with the Federal-Provincial-Municipal Winter Works Programs. Upwards of 1,400 to 1,500 persons obtained through the local National Employment Service offices were interviewed and referred each year in addition to the City's normal requirements.

Since it is the policy of the Corporation to fill promotional vacancies from within the Civic Service where qualified personnel is available, the Personnel Department administers a comprehensive merit system of promotion. All such vacancies are advertised within the Civic Service and lists of eligible applicants are prepared, following written, oral and practical examination where applicable. Names of eligible personnel are forwarded to the respective Department Heads for consideration and recommendation. Where qualified personnel is not found within the Civic Service, recruitment from outside the Civic Service is then undertaken.

The Personnel Department is charged with

the responsibility of maintaining control of the Establishment of Strength in the Civic Service for all Civic Departments. Each of the 15 Departments or Divisions has such an Establishment, set by the Civic Administration, which may not be exceeded without Administrative approval; the Establishment of Strength is so designed as to provide proper numbers of personnel in each category to cover normal 12-month operations of the various Departments. In order to cope with seasonal or peak-load activity, the Commissioner of Personnel is authorized to approve such extra numbers of temporary appointments as are necessary. Temporary appointments of this nature, except as regards labourers, must be approved by the Civic Administration after an initial 6 months duration, if required for a longer period.

A full time Director of Labour Relations in the Department is responsible to the Commissioner for handling all matters coming within the scope of all Bargaining Agreements, such as negotiations, grievances, interpretations, etc. Two-year contracts with the three Civic Unions are in effect at present.

The Personnel Department deals directly with the Workmen's Compensation Board in connection with all accidents to personnel in the Civic Service. All reports are directed to

the Personnel Department from all Civic Departments and before forwarding them to the Workmen's Compensation Board a complete file is created and subsequently a summary of all costs and charges is maintained as they become known.

The Accident Prevention and Safety Program in the Civic Service is administered by the Personnel Department and constant contact is made with the various Departments and individual employees, and inspections are made of locations where Civic employees work. An active Safety Council with representatives from the various Departments holds monthly meetings to insure that accidents and hazards are continually being examined and appropriate measures taken where possible to reduce accidents and eliminate hazards.

The Personnel Department is also responsible for all matters of classification and pay in the Civic Service.

All employees of the Corporation must be medically examined to determine fitness to perform the duties of the position for which they are being considered and the Personnel Department arranges for and maintains records of all examinations conducted by the Department of Public Health in this regard.

Complete individual employee files containing details of all personnel transactions affecting employees are maintained in the Personnel Department.

As at January 1st, 1961, the Toronto Civic Service was 6,300 strong and in a centralized personnel operation such as outlined above, an indication of the size and complexity of the function is evident.

CITY PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

The City Property Department consists of a Maintenance Division, an Architectural Division and a Services Division, and operates under the direction of the Commissioner of City Property. The Department is virtually the landlord for the City.

DUTIES

The duties of the City Property Department are:

1. Provides operating space and related services to civic departments.
2. Rents city-owned properties not required for civic operations.
3. Provides caretaking and building operation staffs.

City Property Department—Continued

4. Operates public weigh scales and lavatories (except parks lavatories).
5. Provides uniform standards and programs of maintenance for all city-owned properties.
6. Provides construction, alteration, maintenance and repair services for civic buildings and furniture.
7. Operates central building trade shops.
8. Estimates building construction and alteration costs.
9. Prepares minor building plans and specifications.
10. Recommends architects for the design of new civic buildings.
11. Directs outside architects in the design of new civic buildings.
12. Calls, analyzes and recommends the acceptance of building construction tenders.
13. Supervises construction of buildings for the City by independent contractors.

CASA LOMA
(Castle on the Hill)

TORONTO'S UNIQUE TOURIST ATTRACTION

Casa Loma was the "dream castle" of Sir Henry Pellatt and was brought to realization from sketches and data gathered by him during frequent visits to England and Europe. Details of beautiful windows, stately towers and exquisite fireplaces which appealed strongly to his taste were accumulated and their finest features incorporated into the plans of Casa Loma, the designing and erection of which was placed in the hands of the late E. J. Lennox, an eminent architect of Toronto.

Casa Loma took over three years to build, being brought to its present state about 1914. The great towering stables were first completed. The foundations of Casa Loma certainly had to be "well and truly laid", of great depth and strength, in order to carry the colossal superstructure with its weight of massive stone walls, tiled roofs, stately chimneys and rugged lofty towers.

Sir Henry originally had in mind that Casa Loma would eventually be used as a military and historical museum. For that reason the interior was built of masonry and the main floor of reinforced concrete covered with teakwood,

in order to take the heaviest military equipment, while the basement with twenty-foot ceilings was made large enough to drill a regiment. Here an immense swimming pool was provided, also a shooting gallery and refrigerators large enough to hold sides of beef or carcasses of venison, for deer in those days still roamed the woods adjacent to Casa Loma.

For years Casa Loma stood like some haunted mansion with locked doors and ghostly emptiness. People daily saw it silhouetted against the sky and wondered what lay behind those massive walls Few ever entered the stately castle with its baronial towers like battlements guarding the heights. After Sir Henry Pellatt retired to other quarters, the City of Toronto came into possession of Casa Loma and the great edifice lay closed for many years, the City receiving no revenue from this extensive property. The Kiwanis Club of West Toronto, however, saw the possibility of utilizing it as a tourists attraction and arrangements were made to try out the idea, the City to receive a fixed percentage of the gate receipts. The plan proved an immediate success, with the attendance increasing each year, until Casa Loma became one of the greatest tourist attractions in Canada. Hundreds of thousands of visitors from the United States and other countries

passed through the portals of Casa Loma as the fame of this marvellous edifice was widely spread.

The Kiwanis Club of West Toronto has now leased Casa Loma for a term of years, which has encouraged it to put many of the rooms in their original state, walls and ceilings have been painted, the marvellous floors refinished and heating equipment installed so that the Castle is now open throughout the year.

The successful administration of Casa Loma provides a sum equal to nominal taxes each year plus many intangible values for the City of Toronto and enables the Kiwanis Club of West Toronto to carry on an extensive programme for the benefit of young Canadians and to lend its support to various charitable and patriotic needs. Over 150,000 people visit Casa Loma each year.

Congratulations are continually being expressed to the Kiwanis Club of West Toronto for providing youth with such a delightful recreational centre operated under its careful supervision.

Capital improvements, exclusive of money contributed by the club on external replacements, amounted to approximately $165,000.00.

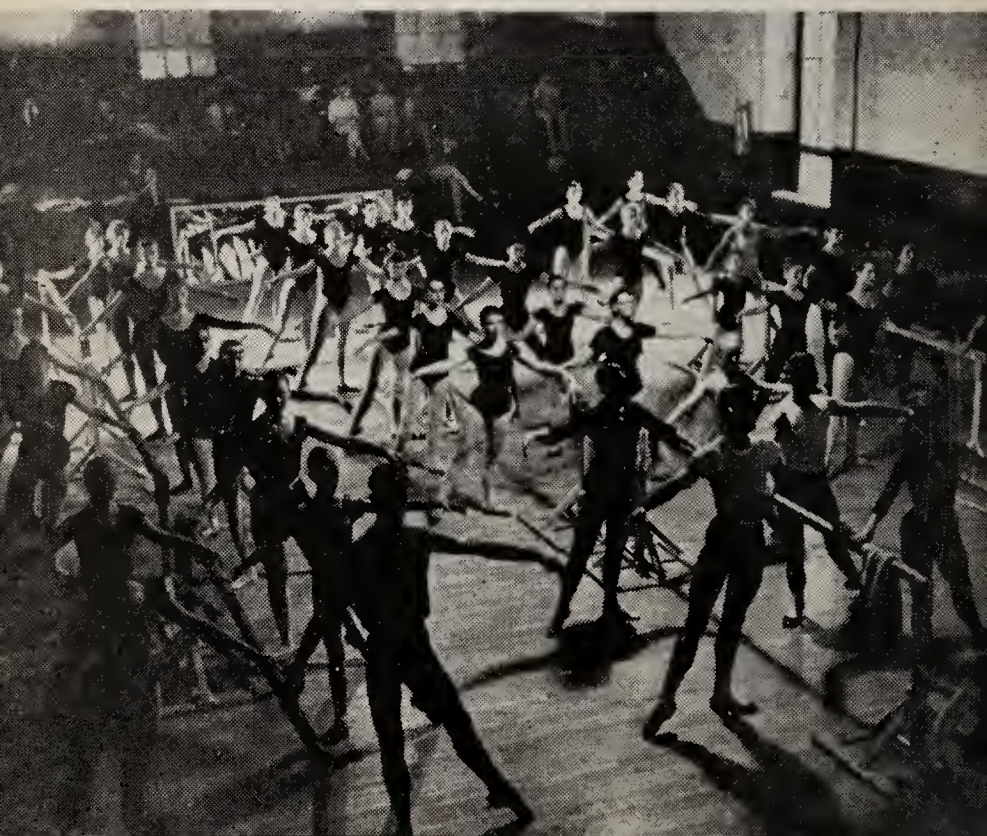
Yearly operating costs amount to $256,800.00.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

(Located in the North St. Lawrence Market Building, King Street East)

The cultural traditions of St. Lawrence Hall commenced in 1851 continue. This historic Concert Hall that accommodated appreciative audiences assembled to hear Jenny Lind and other artists of yesteryear now draws students of Ballet and therefrom the success of the National Ballet Guild emanates.

The City of Toronto has been glad to share in the success of this organization by placing at their disposal these facilities, and compliments the public-minded citizens who so wholeheartedly support ballet in Toronto.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Administration and Function

The Department of Public Health under the administration of the Local Board of Health and the direction of the Medical Officer of Health conducts a large scale program of municipal health services for promoting and conserving the health of Toronto citizens, administering the statutory requirements of The Public Health Act and various Regulations of the Province of Ontario and other measures of health import authorized by the Board of Health and City Council.

The Department of Public Health with a regular staff of 600 professional and other personnel operates through its central administrative divisions and eight district health offices, each of the latter staffed by a full-time District Medical Officer, a District Superintendent of Nurses, a group of public health nurses and other personnel.

Regular Services

The City's health services embrace a multiplicity of activities comprising mainly—school medical and dental services and programs in mental health, immunization and vaccination, infant and maternal welfare, health education,

← *National Ballet of Canada Summer School*
St. Lawrence Hall

communicable disease control, including venereal disease and tuberculosis prevention, public health nursing, hospital health services, food and milk control, general sanitation, laboratory milk analyses, etc. In addition, the Department is responsible for the enforcement of the Lodging House By-law and the provision of medical examination of applicants for civic employment (excluding fire and police) and the examination of civic employees upon application for retirement by reason of disability. The Department of Public Health also operates the Civic Ambulance Services.

Child Health Centre Facilities

In promoting the health of its infant and school population the City provides extensive facilities for physical examination, health education and regular supervision in 31 Child Health Centres while immunization and vaccination procedures are regularly scheduled in 13 special immunization centres.

School Health Services

A completely co-ordinated program of medical, dental and nursing services is regularly maintained in the public and separate elementary schools and the secondary schools of the City, having a combined enrolment of more than 115,000 pupils.

Poliomyelitis Vaccine Program

Much of the emphasis on prevention in recent years since the introduction in 1955 of poliomyelitis vaccine has been placed on reaching and maintaining the objective of a completely vaccinated pre-school and school population of more than 150,000 Toronto children against poliomyelitis, in the attainment of which the Department alone has administered nearly one-half million doses. The Department during 1959-1960 also offered a three-dose program of vaccination against poliomyelitis to adults and, while the response was far below desired numbers, nevertheless some 180,000 doses of vaccine were administered with approximately 60,000 adults availing themselves of the service. In this regard it is encouraging to note the 1960 record of poliomyelitis in Toronto of just one reported case. During six years' experience since the introduction of vaccine there have been 49 cases reported with five fatalities (no fatalities in past three years). During the six years preceding the use of vaccine there were 988 cases reported as poliomyelitis with 34 fatalities.

Special Projects and Services

The Department also promotes a number of specialized services and projects, some on a trial or research basis, and in a number of

instances they are generously assisted by National Health Grants. These include the Preventive Orthodontic Service Clinic, School Audiometric Service, Cardiac Survey and Registry and Nutrition Education. A "Pilot Home Care Program" under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health has been in operation on a demonstration basis since March, 1958, under a National Health Grant and with the sponsorship of the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto, the Academy of Medicine and the Ontario Hospital Association. It is a research project which offers to people ill at home a range of medical care services including those ordinarily obtainable only in hospitals. A basic objective of the program is to determine methods and cost of furnishing services which will bring to selected patients continuous care and maximum rehabilitation in a home setting. A new project, "Group Screening Tests for Colour Vision", approved under National Health Grants, was launched during 1960. Eventually this should prove an invaluable method for testing whole classes at once. The early detection of colour blindness is an aid to occupational guidance. During its trial period the project is being conducted in Grade VI classes. "The Riverdale Pre-school Preventive Dental Program", conducted over the past four years under a National

Vita Blashi proudly interprets the nurse's advice for Mrs. Maria Di Zonzo, a New Canadian mother at a child health centre.

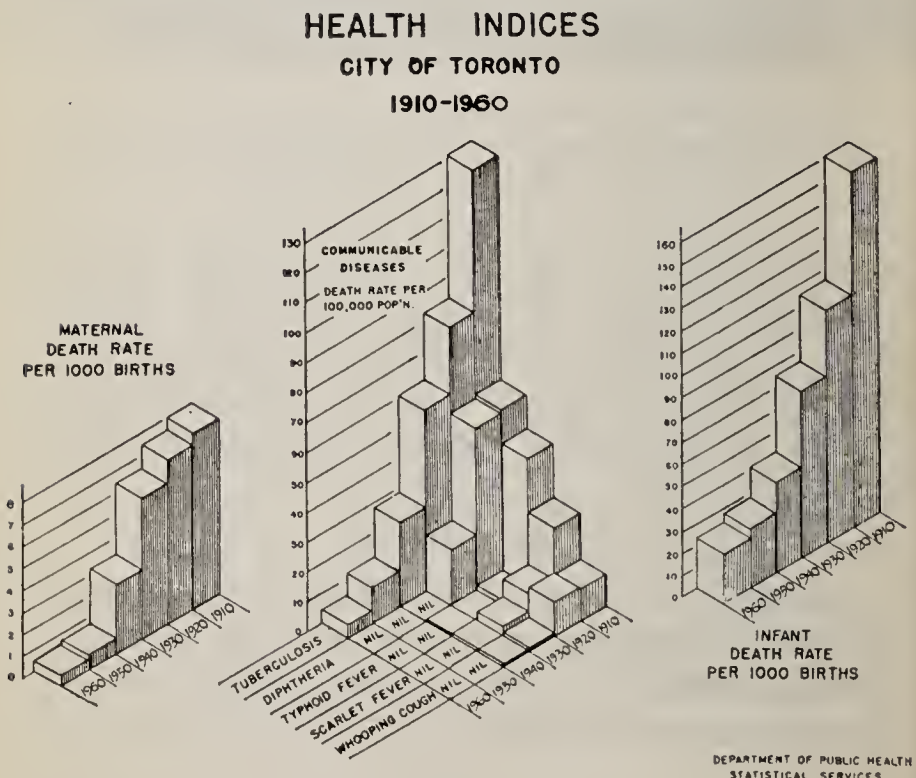
Health Grant with the co-operation of the Toronto Academy of Dentistry and Toronto East Dental Association, has been highly successful. Over the next few years this dental program for pre-school children will be extended to all districts.

Expenditure

In the interests of the health of its citizens, Toronto expended more than two and one-half million dollars on public health services in 1960, a cost capita of $4.09.

Health Indices

The accompanying graphs illustrate the effectiveness of public health measures in the control of certain communicable diseases and in reducing infant, maternal, and tuberculosis mortality. Smallpox has vanished and typhoid fever and diphtheria are now rare. The City has been virtually free of the latter disease with but two reported cases in three years. The year 1960 extended to fourteen the number of successive years free of a death from typhoid fever, eight years from scarlet fever,



and five years from whooping cough. The past ten years has witnessed an 80 per cent reduction in Toronto's tuberculosis mortality, a continued decline of more than 30 per cent in infant mortality, and well over a two-thirds reduction in the loss of mothers from causes associated with childbirth. These remarkable attainments in some measure attest to the paramount importance of public health services in the administrative affairs of the City.

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICES

Runnymede—358 Keele Street, RO. 6-2359.

Parkdale—1266 Queen Street West, LE. 1-5709.

Hillcrest—352 Christie Street, LE. 1-3521.

Yorkville—2398 Yonge Street, HU. 5-0429.

University—229 College Street, WA. 1-5104.

Moss Park—430 Broadview Avenue, HO. 1-9241.

Riverdale—430 Broadview Avenue, HO. 1-9241.

East End—299 Main Street, OX. 4-1144.

CIVIC AMBULANCES

Telephones: EM. 3-5678, EM. 3-5679

The Civic Ambulance Service, under the control of the Department of Public Health, is located at the Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street.

Service is provided covering public emergency calls, such as accidents of all kinds, the indigent sick, and the transportation of all cases of communicable disease. All calls should be directed to the Ambulance Headquarters, Lombard Street (see telephone numbers above), where the attendant will allocate the calls or advise the inquirer if service cannot be given.

A full 24-hour service is provided through the facilities of Central Headquarters. The west station operates on a 24-hour basis and the east station from 7.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m., seven days a week. To offset delays caused by rush-hour traffic an additional northerly post, manned from Central Headquarters, is placed in operation during the period 11.00 a.m. to 7.00 p.m. Monday through Friday. For efficiency all ambulances are in direct communication with police radio dispatchers, while direct line telephone communication is maintained

between Police and City Ambulance Headquarters. These arrangements ensure a prompt response to all requests for emergency service.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

The Public Hospitals in the City are located as follows:

Toronto General Hospital—101 College Street.

Toronto General Hospital, Wellesley Division, 160 Wellesley Street East.

St. Michael's Hospital—30 Bond Street.

Hospital for Sick Children—555 University Avenue.

Toronto Western Hospital—399 Bathurst Street.

St. Joseph's Hospital—1830 Queen Street West.

Women's College Hospital—76 Grenville Street.

Salvation Army Grace Hospital—650 Church Street.

Toronto East General Hospital—Coxwell and Sammon Avenues, East York.

New Mount Sinai Hospital—550 University Avenue.

Princess Margaret Hospital—500 Sherbourne Street.

Lockwood Clinic Hospital—300 Bloor Street East.

Mothercraft Centre—49 Clarendon Avenue.

Department of Public Health—Continued

OTHER HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Riverdale Hospital—Gerrard Street East and St. Matthews Road.

Toronto Hospital for Tuberculosis—Weston, Ont.

Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Incurables—130 Dunn Avenue.

Our Lady of Mercy Hospital—100 Sunnyside Avenue.

Bloorview Hospital Home and School—278 Bloor Street East.

Ontario Hospital—999 Queen Street West.

Hillcrest Convalescent Hospital—47 Austin Terrace.

Lambert Lodge (Home for the Aged)—350-390 Christie Street.

Sunnybrook Hospital (D.V.A.)—Bayview Ave.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

The Department of Public Welfare is responsible for administering public welfare programs provided under Provincial legislation, as they apply to the municipality, and for carrying out programs which are a matter of Civic policy.

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT

Public Assistance and Services to Families and Individuals

To applicants considered eligible after investigation, general assistance is granted on a temporary basis, or on a regular basis, for the period of time deemed necessary, and in accordance with the provisions of The General Welfare Assistance Act and Regulations. General assistance is issued by cheque, payable to recipients.

Supplementary financial aid is granted to recipients of Old Age Security (with Medical Assistance), Old Age Assistance, Blind Persons' Allowances and Disabled Persons' Allowances, who are living in the community and considered eligible in accordance with the Regulations.

Under the Regulations and subject to the approval of the Department of Public Health, patients discharged from Sanatoria for convalescent care in the community are eligible for Post-Sanatorium Allowances. The Department

is responsible for the issuance of the financial assistance deemed necessary under the program.

The above programs providing for general welfare assistance to families and individuals in the community, together with the necessary services, are administered through the East, Central and West District Welfare Offices, including the Sub-offices. Provision is made within the Department for meeting serious emergency situations occurring out of regular office hours.

Admittable expenditures for general assistance, supplementary aid and post-snatorium allowances under The General Welfare Assistance Act are shared by the Federal and Provincial Governments (80%) and the municipality (20%).

The Department maintains a Rehabilitation Unit which helps partially unemployable recipients of general assistance to locate work suitable to their particular abilities, and also arranges for retraining courses for those recipients who can benefit from such service in order to re-establish them in gainful employment.

Housing

The Housing Unit deals with emergency situations with respect to housing accommodation, particularly for recipients of general assistance,

who are in dire need of shelter, and renders necessary services in cases of fires, lockouts and evictions.

Services to Homeless Men

Assistance to indigent homeless men is available through the Single Men's Services. Homeless men who are unemployable because of health reasons may be placed in Seaton House, which is an institution providing this type of care for 250 men. A Men's Hostel is also located in the same building and provides temporary accommodation during the winter months for unemployed employable homeless men, including transients.

Services to the Aged

The Department administers a Private Nursing Homes program for the care of aged or infirm patients who in the opinion of the Medical Consultant can be satisfactorily cared for in this way. The Province shares 80 per cent of the expenditures up to $80 per patient per month for approved cases under The General Welfare Assistance Act. The Department also completes applications on behalf of Toronto residents for admission to a Home for the Aged under The Homes for the Aged Act, and forwards same to the Metropolitan Department of Welfare and Housing for approval.

Nursery and Day Care Centres

Under The Day Nurseries Act, the Department operates eight Nursery Centres which provide day care for pre-school children whose mothers are required to work outside their homes, and for other needy cases. The Provincial Government participates financially up to one-half of the operating expenditures. These centres accommodate 415 children.

In addition, three private Day Nurseries, with combined accommodation for 142 children, are sponsored by the municipality, under The Day Nurseries Act, and are given financial support by the City and the Provincial Government in accordance therewith.

Under authority of the Civic Administration, the Department operates four Day Care Centres to provide supervision before and after school and nutritious noon meals for younger school-age children of working mothers. These Centres accommodate 158 children.

Nutrition

An advisory service is provided by the Nutritionist Consultant to recipients of general assistance regarding the most advantageous spending of their allowances. The Consultant also prepares the menus for all meals served in the Nursery and Day Care Centres operated

by the Department and acts in an advisory capacity respecting the preparation and serving of the food. A Food Services Supervisor is responsible for nutrition matters in connection with services to indigent homeless men in Seaton House and the Men's Hostel.

Hospitalization

The Department investigates and reports to the Metropolitan Department of Welfare and Housing as to residence and indigency of persons living within the City of Toronto who have no hospital insurance under the Ontario Hospital Services Commission Act, and for whom application is made for Hospital Orders under The Public Hospitals Act. The Department authorizes payment of the municipal share of hospital maintenance for eligible patients under The Psychiatric Hospitals Act.

Funerals and Burials for Indigents

As authorized by civic policy, funeral directors under contract with the Department provide the necessary services in connection with the funerals and the burial of indigent persons where there are no bona fide friends or relatives who are financially able to assume the responsibility.

The Homemakers and Nurses Services Act, 1958

Under The Homemakers and Nurses Services Act, 1958, provision is made for payment of

homemakers and home nursing services on behalf of eligible cases with the Provincial Government sharing the expenditure equally with the municipality as specified in the Regulations.

Voluntary Maintenance

The Department makes payments from grants authorized by the Civic Administration to various private welfare organizations and charitable institutions caring for children and indigent aged persons, and to other organizations rendering valuable service to the municipality. Payment of maintenance is made on a per capita per diem basis. The other grants are paid by lump sum.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The general services performed by this Department, under the administration of the Commissioner of Public Works, are many and varied, and include the development of a long-term overall maintenance program for the Department, the compilation of schedules, co-ordination, and supply of analysis and cost reports on all Departmental projects, the issuance of all permits affecting City roadways, water mains and sewers; the design, construction, maintenance and inspection of public facilities such as sidewalks, roadways, sewers, water mains, bridges, subways and lanes; the removal of snow and the placement of abrasives on highways, the collection and disposal of ashes and household waste material; the installation and maintenance of traffic control equipment and signs to improve the flow of traffic on City streets; the surveying of lands for acquisition and disposal of City property, and technical surveys for the design of public facilities; and the allocation and maintenance of vehicles and major equipment for all City Departments with the exception of the Fire Department.

The organization is comprised of the following seven divisions, each under the control of a Director and responsible for the undermentioned Departmental functions:

Department of Public Works—Continued

Planning and Control Division

1. Development of a long-term maintenance program for the Department.
2. Compilation of schedules for the projects of the Department and the co-ordination of the flow of information with regard to the projects.
3. Maintenance of records of the projects and of the public facilities that come under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department.
4. Supplying any analysis and reports on costs which would have to be done internally by the Department.
5. Requisitioning of personnel for the Department and maintenance of the necessary personnel records within the Department.
6. Issue of all permits for activities affecting City roadways, land within the street allowances, watermains and sewers.

Engineering Division

1. Design of all public facilities such as streets, lanes, sewers, watermains and bridges.
2. Design of incinerators and other plants required by the Department.
3. Supervision of the construction of these public facilities and plants.

4. Negotiation with the railways and with the Board of Transport Commissioners on projects in which the City is involved jointly with one or more railways.
5. Regular technical inspection of bridges and subways.

Surveying Division

1. To make legal boundary searches and descriptions and legal boundary surveys upon request.
2. To assist the Legal Department and the Real Estate Division in arbitrations and actions involving real property and on questions of property or title boundaries upon request.
3. To make technical surveys to develop physical-condition layouts and contours and to supply other information required to design and lay out projects.
4. To make technical surveys to determine the progress on projects.
5. To make surveys as requested by the building regulation division to check on the location of buildings. These surveys would also be made to check buildings for encroachments and to establish survey reference points.

6. The preparation of plans illustrating the results of all types of surveys.
7. The preparation, maintenance and revision of the maps showing the street and park systems, the maps required in connection with the zoning by-law, maps and plans showing the location of the public facilities under the control of the Department of Public Works.
8. Supply of drafting services for engineering design and for survey requirements.
9. Maintenance of plans required both by the City and by the Public Utilities Co-ordinating Committee.

Operations Division

1. Construction, inspection, maintenance and repair of public facilities such as streets, lanes, sewers, watermains and bridges.
2. Maintenance of four sewage-pumping stations.
3. Connection and disconnection of private water services and drains.
4. Repair and cleaning of sewers and water-distribution facilities.
5. Operation of emergency waterworks services.
6. Patrol of public facilities to guard against unauthorized use.

7. Operation of the asphalt plant and a central shop.

Streets Division

1. Collection and disposal of household waste material, ashes, and rubbish.
2. Operation and maintenance of refuse disposal plants.
3. Mechanical sweeping, flushing and hand-broom sweeping of public thoroughfares.
4. Removal of snow and placement of abrasives on public highways.
5. Application of oil on unimproved roadways.
6. Operation of plant to produce leaf mould.

Equipment Division

1. To develop, for each class of equipment serviced, preventive-maintenance schedules that are adequate for the safe, reliable and efficient operation of all cars, trucks and important pieces of equipment used by the City, and are consistent with minimum costs.
2. To perform necessary repairs and replacements.
3. To allocate cars, trucks and other vehicles and equipment to the various users in the City organizations on a basis that will provide for their most effective use.

4. To supplement the City's own equipment with cars, trucks and equipment hired from outside sources when it is economical to do so.
5. To train drivers of cars and trucks and the operators of the various types of special equipment.
6. To analyze and make use of cost records as a basis for equipment selection and maintenance policies.
7. To co-ordinate the planning of long-term needs for equipment.

Traffic Division

1. To recommend regulations and legislation as well as facilities designed to assist the flow of traffic.
2. To supply and maintain signs, pavement markings, parking meters, etc.
3. To co-operate with the Metropolitan Police Commission, the Toronto Transit Commission and other interested bodies in traffic matters.
4. To control street lighting in conjunction with the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission.
5. To deal with complaints relating to traffic.
6. To carry out long-term planning of traffic-control activities.

Real Estate Division

The Real Estate Division operates as a Civic Department under the administration of the Director of Real Estate, who is directly responsible to the Board of Control. The services performed by this Division include recommending the purchase of all real estate required by the City; recommending the sale of surplus properties for the City; providing all real estate valuations required by the City for the purchase, acquisition, sale and disposal of property, both improved and unimproved; providing similar services to other civic agencies as directed by the Administration; and consulting with the City Property Department in establishing rents.

During the year 1960, the Real Estate Division successfully arranged 564 acquisitions, for a total amount of $4,293,576, in connection with 58 projects. Sales involving property having a total value of $1,529,518 were made during the year. The Division also supplied real estate valuations to other departments in the amount of $9,267,215 in addition to numerous rent estimates.

Purchasing and Stores Division

The Purchasing and Stores Division is comprised of three sections, Purchasing Section, Stores Section and Multilith Section. The

Division operates under the direction of the Director of Purchasing and Stores.

The Purchasing Section purchases all the requirements of the City of Toronto and the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto on a competitive basis either by tender or quotation. This includes goods, wares, services, merchandise, performance of work and the making of repairs. These purchases are subject to approval of the City or Metropolitan Council. This section also arranges the sale of all surplus items on a competitive basis. During 1960 this section issued purchase orders in excess of 50,000.

The Stores Section operates seven storehouses and yards where items are acquired and charged out to using departments of the City of Toronto and the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. Items are stocked when there is a financial advantage of bulk buying or where items would be required on a shorter notice than manufacturers could supply them.

The Multilith Section produces printed forms, reports, letters, et cetera, using offset multilith machines and ancillary equipment. The service is available to all departments of the City of Toronto and the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto on a price basis that makes this section self-sustaining.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1961

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

General:

Audit Department	$ 260,365
City Clerk's Department	366,684
Finance Department	948,789
Legal Department	320,231
Mayor's Office	57,897
Personnel Department	110,515
Purchasing and Stores Division	341,445
Real Estate Division	123,584
City Council—General	279,000
City Council—Special Items	524,912
City Council—Grants	170,593
Department of Buildings and Development	879,633
City Property Department	2,587,634
Fire Department	6,861,135
Department of Parks and Recreation	4,384,678
Department of Public Health	2,851,379
Department of Public Welfare	10,962,488
Department of Public Works	13,389,973
At Large	3,830,486
Debt Charges, excluding Public Library Board	6,867,396
	$ 56,118,817

Estimated Expenditure—Continued

Special Services—		
(including Debt Charges):		
Airports—Island		$ 91,534
Canadian National Exhibition		880,800
City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation Limited		81,229
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair		56,127
The Housing Authority of Toronto		829,559
The Parking Authority of Toronto		676,000
	$	2,615,249
Metropolitan Toronto Levy	$	23,291,839
Public Library Board	$	1,997,553
Total Affecting General Rate	$	84,023,458

Education (Net Amount to be Raised by Taxation):		
Board of Education	$	23,519,471
Public $15,915,066		
Secondary 7,604,405		
Metropolitan School Levy (City's Share)		20,401,375
Separate School Board		1,831,653
Total Affecting School Rates	$	45,752,499

Estimated Expenditure—Continued

Self-Sustaining Services Not Affecting Taxation:		
Purchasing and Stores Division	$	79,949
Department of Public Works		5,796,491
Waterworks		8,861,300
Total Self-sustaining Services Expenditure	$	14,737,740
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	$	144,513,697

ESTIMATED REVENUE

General:		
Dog Licences	$	58,000
Emergency Housing		14,559
General Rentals		416,839
Payments in lieu of Taxes		47,500
Sundry		56,690
Taxation Percentages		350,000
Toronto Housing Company		35,281
Audit Department		52,900
Department of Buildings and Development		329,600
City Clerk's Department		9,000
City Property Department		20,500
Finance Department		45,937
Fire Department		1,000
Legal Department		1,700
Department of Parks and Recreation		129,303
Department of Public Health		7,350

Estimated Revenue—Continued

Department of Public Welfare.		256,200
Department of Public Works....		587,500
Purchasing and Stores Division.		35,000
Sale of Capital Assets.....		97,000
Total General Revenue.....	$	2,551,859
Special Services:		
Canadian National Exhibition..	$	259,278
The Housing Authority of Toronto..		210,508
The Parking Authority of Toronto.....		676,000
Total Special Service Revenue.....	$	1,145,786
Metropolitan Corporation:		
Recoveries contra to General Expenditure.....	$	1,363,634
Province of Ontario.....		10,016,996
Government of Canada.....		1,075,000
Self-sustaining Services not Affecting Taxation.....		14,737,740
Total Revenue Other Than Taxation.....		30,891,015
Surplus brought forward from 1960.....		548,575
Taxation (Net).....		$113,074,107
TOTAL REVENUE.....		$144,513,697

TAXATION, ASSESSMENT AND POPULATION, 1960-1961

Year	Population	(1) Assessment		Tax Rate in Mills			(2) General and Education Tax Levy		Year
		Amount	Per Capita	General	School P.S.S.	Total	Levy	Per Capita	
		$	$	Mills	Mills	Mills	$	$	
1951	653,499	1,415,631,585	2,166	26.25	13.05	39.30	54,252,397	83.02	1951
1952	667,364	1,444,021,962	2,164	27.75	14.05	41.80	59,022,026	88.44	1952
1953	665,502	1,481,884,358	2,227	26.70	14.60	41.30	59,988,401	90.14	1953
1954	682,415	1,509,262,149	2,212	27.40	16.10	43.50	64,379,204	94.34	1954
1955	681,857	1,553,538,923	2,278	28.20	16.55	44.75	67,987,487	99.71	1955
1956	643,791	1,589,391,772	2,469	29.10	18.15	47.25	73,693,727	114.47	1956
1957	658,250	1,650,790,068	2,508	R28.45	19.50	R47.95	82,380,263	125.15	1957
				C33.05	19.50	C52.55			
1958	658,420	1,699,203,983	2,581	R29.80	20.20	R50.00	87,769,181	133.30	1958
				C33.60	20.20	C53.80			
1959	653,404	1,747,048,713	2,674	R31.45	24.55	R56.00	100,939,875	154.48	1959
				C35.15	24.55	C59.70			
1960	644,948	1,795,299,509	2,784	R33.95	24.15	R58.10	106,803,283	165.60	1960
				C37.65	24.15	C61.80			
1961	(3)644,000	1,836,350,933	2,851	R35.10	24.90	R60.00	113,776,870	176.67	1961
				C38.80	25.65	C64.20			

(1) Before graded allowances on dwellings.
(2) Exclusive of Levy for Ratepayer's Share of Local Improvements. Includes taxes levied on assessments made under Section 51 of The Assessment Act.
(3) Estimated.
(R) Residential Tax Rate.
(C) Commercial Tax Rate.

SUMMARY OF DEBENTURE DEBT, DECEMBER 31st, 1960

(Exclusive of Debenture Debt assumed by the Metropolitan Corporation)

Service	Gross Debt	Accumulated Actuarial Sinking Fund, etc.	Net Debt
GENERAL	$	$	$
City Buildings	5,010,548.19	325,586.94	4,684,961.25
Civic Square	2,990,522.99	265,988.10	2,724,534.89
Fire Protection	391,648.91	16,135.56	375,513.35
Garbage Disposal	2,131,351.37	71,407.73	2,059,943.64
Highways in City	13,433,197.29	1,504,894.46	11,928,302.83
Libraries—Public	850,755.70	9,422.80	841,332.90
Local Improvements—City's Share	968,833.65	——	968,833.65
Miscellaneous	1,142,844.60	158,327.12	984,517.48
Parks and Recreation	10,755,881.78	777,229.24	9,978,652.54
Pension Plan—Civic Employees	2,781,000.00	——	2,781,000.00
Redevelopment	4,372,591.98	161,655.36	4,210,936.62
Sewerage System	7,649,099.43	559,182.87	7,089,916.56
	52,478,275.89	3,849,830.18	48,628,445.71
Instalment Debt Redemption Funds	——	+200,000.00	—200,000.00
Total	52,478,275.89	4,049,830.18	48,428,445.71

Summary of Debenture Debt, December 31st, 1960—Continued

Service	Gross Debt	Accumulated Actuarial Sinking Fund, etc.	Net Debt
EDUCATION	$	$	$
Schools—Public	26,359,690.06	1,654,648.15	24,705,041.91
—Secondary	5,805,695.45	458,728.75	5,346,966.70
Total	32,165,385.51	2,113,376.90	30,052,008.61
Total General and Education	84,643,661.40	6,163,207.08	78,480,454.32
REVENUE-PRODUCING AND SPECIALLY-RATED DEBT			
Canadian National Exhibition Buildings	7,923,303.88	653,190.32	7,270,113.56
City of Toronto Ltd. Dividend Housing Corporation Ltd.	1,108,000.00	11,843.27	1,096,156.73
The Housing Authority of Toronto	11,719,200.00	273,584.63	11,445,615.37
Local Improvements—Ratepayers' Share	1,602,275.70	——	1,602,275.70
The Parking Authority of Toronto	8,014,326.56	533,286.66	7,481,039.90
Toronto Hydro-Electric System	13,724,050.00	611,858.15	13,112,191.85
Waterworks	298,126.52	——	298,126.52
	44,389,282.66	2,083,763.03	42,305,519.63
Instalment Debt Redemption Funds	——	+247,605.10	—247,605.10
Total	44,389,282.66	2,331,368.13	42,057,914.53
GRAND TOTAL	129,032,944.06	8,494,575.21	120,538,368.85

WATER RATES

Rates charged on a flat-rate basis are payable semi-annually.

The City is divided into five districts one of which is payable in each of the months January through May, and again in July through November.

Scale of General Water Rates

Schedule A

Dwelling houses: $1.18 cents per room per annum, subject to a minimum charge of $3.64 per annum.

Rooming-houses: $2.09 per room per annum.

Schedule B

Factories, office buildings, stores, garages, warehouses, and similar places of business: $3.64 for each flat per annum. "Flat" is defined as being each floor or part thereof of a place of business, or a place of business separately occupied on one floor of a building.

Private hospitals, rest homes, schools, fraternity houses, clubs, hotels, and similar places: $2.09 per room per annum.

The following rates per annum are in addition to the above-mentioned rates:

Water Rates—Continued

	Residences	Other
Basins—each	$2.27½	$4.55
Baths—each	2.27½	4.55
Shower Baths—Not attached to bath-tub, each	2.27½	4.55
Sinks—each	2:27½	4.55
Urinals:		
Self-acting, each	2.73	5.46
Not self-acting, each	11.37½	22.75
Water Closets:		
Self-acting, each	3.64	7.28
Not self-acting, each	11.83	23.66
Laundry Tubs:		
For pair of tubs (in one fixture)	2.27½	4.55
For single or additional tub, each	1.36½	2.27½

Schedule C provides rates in addition to the foregoing in respect of a variety of fixtures.

Meter Rates

Meter rates are payable quarterly in the months of January, April, July and October.

The charge for water supplied on meter measurement is 28.65 cents per 1,000 gallons.

There is a minimum charge of $4.55 per quarter year.

Discount

A discount of 10 per cent is allowed when payment is received within the prescribed period, and applies to all accounts except those for water supplied to the Island, or for water used without permission.

No charge is made for the use of a garden hose or lawn sprinkler where rates are paid on the flat-rate basis.

Water Rates at Toronto Island

Water supplied other than by meter measurement is charged at the same rates as are in force in the City except that the minimum charge for each half-year period shall be $9.10, and shall become due in each year on the first day of May for the half-year period ending on the thirty-first day of the following October, and on the first day of November for the half-year period ending on the thirtieth day of the following April.

Information

Full information may be obtained regarding water rates at Room 103, Main Floor; and for metered accounts, Room 101, Main Floor, City Hall. Telephone EM. 6-8411, Local 324, for general information and Local 322 for information regarding meter accounts.

LICENSES

All municipal licenses, with the undernoted exceptions, are issued by the Metropolitan Licensing Commission. For information as to the procedure to be followed and for application forms and schedule of fees apply at the Metropolitan Licensing Commission Office either at 171 Eglinton Avenue East or Room 105A, City Hall.

The Department of Buildings and Development, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, will continue to receive applications for Elevator and Dry Cleaning Licenses, and for licenses relating to the operation of Cleaning and Pressing establishments.

Dog licenses are issued by the Toronto Humane Society, 11 Wellesley Street West, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

Applications for lodging house licenses should be submitted to the Public Health Department, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street.

All licenses expire on December 31st, except the following:

License	Expiry Date
Cartage Owner and Driver	March 31st
Coal or Coke Dealer and Fuel Oil	April 30th
Journeyman Electrician	April 30th
Master Electrician	April 30th
Old Gold	May 31st

Licenses—Continued

Second Hand Dealer Second Hand Shop Second Hand Junk Yard	May 31st
Second Hand Books	May 31st
Salvage Collector	May 31st
Lodging House	Sept. 30th
Shoe Repair Shop	May 31st
Shoe Shine Shop	May 31st

Any information concerning Licenses may be obtained from the Metropolitan Licensing Commission, either at 171 Eglinton Avenue East, or Room 105A, City Hall.

TAXICAB TARIFFS

Extracts from By-law No. 23 of the Metropolitan Licensing Commission

TARIFF "A"
BY DISTANCE

One to Four Passengers:

For the first one-third mile or part thereof	$ .40
For each additional one-third mile or part thereof	.10
For waiting time while under engagement, for each two minutes	.10
For each additional passenger in excess of four	.20

Taxicab Tariffs—Continued

Baggage, for each trunk (32" x 18" x 9" or 3 cubic feet)	$ .50
Hand Baggage, free if carried inside vehicle.	
Hand Baggage if not carried inside vehicle, per parcel	.10
Brief cases and parcels of comparable size	free

BY THE HOUR	Fixed Rate
For the first hour or any part thereof	$4.00
For each additional 15 minutes	1.00
For each passenger in excess of four, per hour	.75
Baggage, for each trunk (32" x 18" x 9" or 3 cubic feet)	.50
Hand Baggage, free if carried inside vehicle.	
Hand Baggage if not carried inside vehicle, per parcel	.10
Brief cases and parcels of comparable size	free

CHILDREN

Children under the charge of an adult: Eight years of age and under	free
Over eight years and under twelve years of age	Half Fare
Over twelve years of age	Full Fare

AMBULANCE

For any journey either wholly within the Metropolitan Area or to any point not more than three miles beyond the limits of the Metropolitan Area:

(1) Where one person is carried..... $15.00

(2) Where more than one person is carried on any one trip the charge shall be calculated on the basis of $15.00 for the first person and $7.50 for each additional person and the total charge so arrived at shall be divided equally among all those carried;

and no owner or driver shall receive or demand any greater or lesser amounts.

TARIFF "B"

DRIVE-SELF VEHICLE RATES

MINIMUM RATES

Upon an hourly basis:

(1) For light imported automobiles and domestic automobiles of comparable size (herein called light automobiles)—85 cents for each hour and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For automobiles other than the above (herein called heavy automobiles)—$1.25 for each hour and in addition 9 cents for each mile.

Upon a daily basis of twenty-four hours:

(1) For light automobiles—$5.00 per day and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For heavy automobiles—$7.00 per day and in addition 9 cents for each mile.

Upon a weekly basis up to and including 4 weeks:

(1) For light automobiles—$30.00 per week and in addition 6 cents for each mile.

(2) For heavy automobiles—$40.00 per week and in addition 9 cents for each mile.

For periods over 4 weeks—as agreed upon between owner and hirer.

TARIFF "C"

Rates for Livery Vehicles; except vehicles serving Weddings or Funerals:

For each 15 minutes or part thereof.....$1.00

Minimum charge per trip..... 2.00

CITY OF TORONTO PLANNING BOARD

The City of Toronto Planning Board is an advisory body to City Council, appointed by Council in accordance with the provisions of Provincial legislation (The Planning Act). Its job is to advise Council as to the best means of attaining and preserving a high standard of civic development, from the viewpoint of both civic design and organizational efficiency.

The Board consists of nine unpaid members, including the Mayor, ex officio. Appointments are for staggered three-year terms and are subject to approval by the Ontario Minister of Planning and Development.

The Board's duties are prescribed in general terms in Section 10 of The Planning Act, as follows:

Every planning board shall investigate and survey the physical, social and economic conditions in relation to the development of the planning area and may perform such other duties of a planning nature as may be referred to it by any council having jurisdiction in the planning area, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing it shall,

(*a*) *prepare maps, drawings, texts, statistical information and all other material necessary for the study, explanation and solution of problems or matters affecting the development of the planning area;*

City of Toronto Planning Board
—Continued

(*b*) *hold public meetings and publish information for the purpose of obtaining the participation and co-operation of the inhabitants of the planning area in determining the solution of problems or matters affecting the development of the planning area;*

(*c*) *consult with any local board having jurisdiction within the planning area;*

(*d*) *prepare a plan for the planning area suitable for adoption as the official plan thereof and forward it to the councils of the municipalities affected thereby, and recommend such plan to the council of the designated municipality for adoption;*

(*e*) *recommend from time to time to the councils of the municipalities in the planning area the implementation of any of the features of the official plan of the planning area;*

(*f*) *review the official plan from time to time and recommend amendments thereto to the council of the designated municipality for adoption.*

In addition to these rather general legislative directives, the Board depends on instructions from City Council and on the services of a full-time staff headed by the Commissioner of Planning to carry out its functions. Requests for planning studies and reports are received from the various committees of Council, from

City of Toronto Planning Board
—Continued

the Board of Control and from other civic bodies. The Planning Board meets once a month to deal with reports and recommendations prepared by the planning staff concerning zoning and official plan changes and other matters.

The responsibility for making general plans for the co-ordination of civic development throughout the Metropolitan Toronto area is that of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board, which also functions under the provisions of The Planning Act. The legislation enacted by the Province in 1953 establishing the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto further defines the scope and purpose of the Official Plan for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area as including: land uses and "consideration generally of industrial, agricultural, residential and commercial areas"; ways of communication; sanitation; green belts and park areas; and public transportation. A draft Official Plan for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area was completed early in 1960 and is currently being revised.

As the urban heart of the Metropolitan area, the City of Toronto has its own unique characteristics and problems. The intensity, competitiveness, and rapidly changing nature of land

City of Toronto Planning Board
—Continued

uses in this highly developed central area necessitate continuous study to promote sensible and equitable investment of public funds in those facilities serving business, industry and the private citizen. Final responsibility for the planning and execution of highway improvements, slum clearance and redevelopment projects, public housing, and park acquisition and maintenance—to mention only some of the more conspicuous fields of municipal enterprise—rests, of course, with City Council and with the various executive departments, commissions and other agencies of local government, as does also the responsibility for the administration and enforcement of civic by-laws.

A general statement of intention as to civic development is contained in the City's own official plan registered in 1949. However, the rapid growth of Metropolitan Toronto has necessitated re-examination of the City's functions within the Metro framework. This work will lead ultimately to revision of the City's Official Plan.

City of Toronto Planning Board—Continued

To facilitate planning studies, the City has been divided into 25 census-based planning districts, as follows:

The 25 Planning Districts of City of Toronto.

A preliminary statement on the Official Plan published early in 1960. Entitled "The Changing City", this 50-page booklet attempts to set out for the information of the public the major planning issues facing the City over the next 20 years. Meanwhile, the Board is continuing its program of district appraisals, which has so far resulted in the production of detailed reports on the Annex, Rosedale, and Deer Park

City of Toronto Planning Board—Continued

Planning Districts. Studies of the Don, Yorkville, and Harbour West Planning Districts are under way.

Since the City is already built up, physical improvements must be largely in the form of redevelopment and renewal, whether publicly, privately or jointly undertaken.

During 1959, negotiations were completed with Provincial and Federal authorities enabling the City to proceed with acquisition and clearance of ten acres of slum properties in the Moss Park Redevelopment Area in 1960.

Late in 1960, the Planning Board was asked by City Council to prepare formal application to the Federal and Provincial Governments for redevelopment of the Alexandra Park Area. A decision on these applications is now awaited by the City.

The scale and distinctive design of Toronto's proposed new City Hall have focussed attention on the downtown area, and particularly, on the provision of an attractive setting for the City Hall and Civic Square. The block along the south side of Queen Street facing the City Hall has been designated a redevelopment area and the sum of $2,000,000 set aside in the City's

budget towards expropriation of these properties for sale or lease back to private developers. Draft tender documents have been prepared for the properties involved, together with illustrated proposals for the rebuilding of the block as a single architectural unit complementing the City Hall and Square.

Proposals involving amendments to the Official Plan and/or the Zoning By-law are regularly referred by City Council to the Planning Board, as well as to the City Solicitor and the Commissioner of Buildings and Development, for investigation and report. During 1960, the Planning Board reported to Council on over 100 such proposals. This work involves the use and maintenance of up-to-date maps and other records as a basis for providing prompt and accurate information to Council and to the public.

In addition, the Board undertakes more extensive studies in connection with larger scale development proposals affecting both public and private interests. Recently, these have included studies of waterfront development and lakeshore pollution; the reservation of ravine parklands; possible location for a major league stadium; the effects of industrial plant expansion on surrounding or neighbouring residential areas; and other matters.

City of Toronto Planning Board—Continued

To a considerable extent, the Planning Board operates as a Civic information agency. This function is carried on by the planning office in various ways, including the publication of reports, the preparation of models, sketches and other visual material illustrating civic development proposals, and assistance in the organization of public meetings.

Reports of general interest published by the Board and available to the public include:

The Changing City

The Pedestrian in Downtown Toronto

The South Side of the Civic Square

Plan for the Annex

Natural Parklands

Plan for Deer Park

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

The Housing Authority of Toronto was established under provision of The City of Toronto Act, 1947, and By-law 16933. Although the original By-law was passed specifically for the development of the Regent Park (North) Housing Project, the City may entrust the Housing Authority with the construction, maintenance, control, operation and management of any housing project as defined by The Planning Act, 1946; any emergency housing project; any low-rental housing project; any slum clearance project; or any other housing project which the Corporation has undertaken or may undertake under its powers.

As the City's agent in all housing matters, the Housing Authority is now responsible for five distinct yet related operations:

1. The construction, maintenance, operation and management of Regent Park (North) Housing Project.

2. The maintenance, operation and management of Miscellaneous Housing.

3. The construction, maintenance, operation and management of new or renovated housing financed under the Charter of the City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation Limited.

Housing Authority of Toronto—Continued

4. The operation and management of a Housing Registry.

5. The relocation of families living in areas scheduled for redevelopment.

REGENT PARK (NORTH) HOUSING PROJECT

Canada's first experiment in slum clearance occupies an area in downtown Toronto of 42½ acres and comprises six city blocks. Most of the 628 houses previously on the site were in poor condition, as were the commercial and industrial buildings. However, each of the 822 families living in the area as of July 15, 1947, the date of expropriation, was offered accommodation in the project as progressive construction made it available. Many took advantage of this offer and some 400 of the original families continue to live in Regent Park (North).

With the completion in April, 1959, of the William C. Dies Building, the project reached a total of 1,398 units consisting of:

Bachelor - - - - -	31 units
1 bedroom - - - -	190 units
2 bedroom - - - -	563 units
3 bedroom - - - -	498 units
4 bedroom - - - -	82 units
5 bedroom - - - -	34 units
Total - - - -	1,398 units

These units are located in 56 row houses; 16 three-storey buildings; 6 six-storey buildings; 1 eight-storey building and the Administration Building (14 units).

New Building for Diminishing Families

This building is named after Mr. William C. Dies, an original member of the Housing Authority and its present Chairman, in recognition of his invaluable service in the field of Public Housing. It was designed to solve a difficulty which had not been foreseen when the project was first planned. With the passage of time, many families have dwindled in size, leaving only the parents, or, as in some cases, a widow or widower. Because of the paucity of single bedroom apartments many of these "diminishing families" were occupying more space than necessary, thus depriving others of accommodation. Unwilling to thrust these tenants out, the Authority has built this eight-storey apartment building to accommodate them. On the north and south side of every floor communal balconies provide pleasant places for friendly visiting. On the main floor two large lounging rooms with facilities for serving refreshments are available for use by members of the Regent Park (North) "community". The Authority is grateful to the Garden Club of Toronto for its generous gift of detailed land-

scaping plans for a garden for the use of the senior citizens living in the project. Protected by bordering shrubbery from over-exuberant youngsters, the not-so-young chat together, engage in games of shuffleboard . . . or, if they prefer, watch . . . and sometimes help . . . the garden grow.

Recreation

Other recreational facilities in Regent Park (North) include: a full-sized gymnasium complete with stage, public address system and "hi-fi" equipment; a games room (also located in the Administration Building); four craftrooms (in the basement of one of the three-storey apartment buildings); three "Tiny-Tot" Playgrounds, the one in the west section having access to the basement of the William C. Dies Building for indoor play; two baseball diamonds; paved areas for basketball, volleyball, etc. Supervision of these activities is provided by the City's Department of Parks and Recreation, which also gives leadership to the older citizens who have frequent parties and social gatherings in the lounge rooms of the William C. Dies Building.

The Old Boys' Association, an active tenant organization, provides additional recreational activities, including sports and games for the

young fry. From funds which it has raised it has donated equipment and materials to the lounge rooms also.

Financing

Prior to the National Housing Act of 1954, Federal and Provincial legislation permitted comparatively restricted financial assistance for public housing. Therefore, the City in 1946 had no choice but to make a sizeable investment in Regent Park (North), an investment, however, which will be amortized within thirty years, leaving the City sole owner of some 1,400 dwelling units on 42½ acres of valuable, centrally located land. These units now yield an annual operating surplus of more than $220,000.00. Savings due to the resultant decrease in fire protection, incidence of crime, welfare costs, delinquency charges, etc., are incalculable. In addition, the payment of full property tax (over $320,000.00 in 1960) contrasts strikingly with the $36,000.00 derived from the area prior to its redevelopment. It would seem that the City has made a wise investment in Regent Park (North), not only in terms of dollars and cents, but in the immeasurable yet priceless terms of human welfare.

Rentals

All rentals in Regent Park (North) are geared to income or "ability to pay".

MISCELLANEOUS HOUSING

On February 1, 1961, the Authority had under its jurisdiction approximately 80 units situated on sites scattered throughout the City.

These included No. 301 Broadview Avenue, a residential home for some seventeen older citizens. This house was purchased by the City of Toronto as part of a general plan of rehabilitation for the Riverdale District. Having renovated and converted the house for multiple occupancy, the Housing Authority of Toronto accepted the offer of St. Matthew's Parish to furnish and operate it. The Parish has furnished the house, with the help of various individuals and firms, as well as a substantial grant from the Atkinson Foundation and all the contents (except the stove and refrigerator) have been provided at no cost to the City. The house is administered by a special committee set up by the Parish. Accommodation is provided for at least 16 residents and a housekeeper, the basic fee being $67.00 per month for room and board (Old Age Pensioners may receive a $20.00 monthly supplement if necessary). The only restriction in the choice of applicants is that they must be in reasonably good health upon admission. This is a "Pilot Project", in that it represents an experiment in the sharing of responsibility and effort between a public and a private body.

CITY OF TORONTO LIMITED DIVIDEND HOUSING CORPORATION LIMITED

In order to take advantage of financial assistance offered by the Federal Government by way of mortgage loans to Limited Dividend Companies for the purpose of providing additional housing, the five members of the Housing Authority are constituted Directors of the City of Toronto Limited Dividend Housing Corporation Limited. The first project erected under the Charter of this Company is a small-scale development utilizing a parcel of City-owned land on Phin Avenue. "Phin Park" consists of one three-storey apartment building containing 24 one-bedroom suites, and ten row houses in two groups of five, with four bedrooms each, for a total of 34 housing units. This project was fully occupied on August 1, 1959.

McCormick Park Apartments, a six-storey building on Dundas Street West, was fully occupied in 1960. Its 106 suites consist of:

Bachelor - - - - -	14 units
1 bedroom - - - -	28 units
2 bedroom - - - -	38 units
3 bedroom - - - -	26 units
Total - - - -	106 units

Housing Authority of Toronto—Continued

Greenwood Park Apartments, a three-storey building on Dundas Street East, was ready for occupancy March 1, 1961. Its 81 suites consist of:

Bachelor - - - - -	6 units
1 bedroom - - - -	13 units
2 bedroom - - - -	48 units
3 bedroom - - - -	14 units
Total - - - -	81 units

HOUSING REGISTRY

Owing to the continuing need of families for adequate housing at rents they can afford, City Council, on May 12, 1958, instructed the Housing Authority to establish a central "Housing Registry" at which landlords may list accommodation available at reasonable rents, and would-be tenants may apply. Utilizing the Authority's staff and office facilities at 415 Gerrard Street East, the Housing Registry became fully operative in October, 1958. It has shown healthy and steady growth.

As a result of these operations, 807 families have been placed in accommodations listed, and 3,947 prospective tenants were given contacts or "leads" to locate suitable low-rental housing.

In the Spring of 1960 the Housing Registry was temporarily moved to an office in the Moss Park Redevelopment Area so that, in addition to its regular duties, it might assist the Housing Authority in carrying out its obligations as Relocation Agent for the City during the acquisition and demolition of the area.

As Urban Renewal progresses in the City, it is anticipated that the Relocation Office will be moved to Alexandra Park, which is the next area scheduled for redevelopment.

THE PARKING AUTHORITY OF TORONTO

The Parking Authority of Toronto was established under provision of The City of Toronto Act, 1952, and By-law 18680. It is charged with the responsibility of construction, maintenance, operation, and management of municipal off-street parking facilities, providing accommodation at reasonable and economic rates. The Parking Authority is composed of three commissioners who are appointed for terms of three years. Each commissioner must be a taxpaying citizen of Toronto. In June, 1958, the original members, Mr. Ralph C. Day, Chairman, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Ellis, M.B.E., and Mr. Alfred Ward, were re-appointed for a further three-year term.

Parking Authority of Toronto—Continued

The Authority is required to be self-sustaining. It is not permitted to hold title to its fixed assets even when purchased out of the Authority's own funds. All fixed assets are held in the name of the City of Toronto and values thereof are shown on the City Treasurer's books as well as The Parking Authority's books. The Authority is required to pay all normal business and real estate taxes. For instance, in 1960 the Authority paid to the City Treasurer $543,000.00. Capital assets paid from Parking Authority revenues and turned over to the City of Toronto amounted to $2,500,000.00.

Operations commenced during the latter part of 1952, and at the time of writing there are 39 municipal surface carparks and 4 municipal garages providing 7,816 off-street spaces.

The Authority's first garage, located at Queen and Victoria Streets, was opened to the public in April, 1956, and at that time provided self-lock parking for some 435 cars. An additional level was added during 1958 which increased the capacity of this very popular garage to 532 cars.

During the latter part of 1957 the Authority brought into operation two mechanical parking garages, one situated at Temperance Street, the other at Dundas Square. The mechanical garage

at Temperance Street provides parking for 396 cars, while the smaller version of the mechanical garage at Dundas Square can accommodate 288 cars. The mechanical garages are quite novel in design being able to park the car without either the owner or the Authority's personnel handling the vehicle at all. The Authority, with these two installations, has pioneered a completely new concept in parking.

The fourth garage is the Civic Square Underground Garage. This was constructed at a cost of just over $3,000,000.00, considerably below the budgetted estimate of $3,625,000.00. The Authority is extremely gratified with the growing popularity of this underground parking venture which provides some 1,266 spaces. This garage was opened on July 21st, 1958, by His Worship Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C. In the early stages the patronage was light but during the Christmas shopping period the Underground Garage parked up to 5,000 cars a day on numerous occasions. Since that time, in spite of the seasonally slack parking months, the Underground Garage has maintained a satisfactory level of parkers' use. It was originally thought that a 900-car extension would be made to this garage when the new City Hall was constructed. However, The Parking Authority now feels that due to parking trends this addition

should be at least 1,000 cars to take care of future parking requirements, and the Authority is planning for this amount.

The Authority is proud to report that by co-operating with the Toronto Transit Commission, The Toronto Hydro-Electric System, and other public service agencies, it has been able to bring to fruition plans for the development of an underground parking garage under the surface of University Avenue above the roof of the Rapid Transit Subway stretching between King and Front Streets.

When the University Avenue Rapid Transit Subway is opened to the public, The Parking Authority's underground garage, offering some 312 parking spaces, will be in operation, another important capital asset to the citizens of Toronto.

During its short history, the Authority has introduced many innovations in its parking methods. Possibly one with which the public is well familiar is its method of indicating its off-street parking facilities by means of the

sign with a directional arrow. The Authority is anxious to have this symbol adopted by other municipalities to indicate their facilities and by such means the symbol may well become a standard for high quality, off-street parking.

Parking Authority of Toronto—Continued

As has been indicated in Annual Reports, there are extensive plans for the future. The Authority is endeavouring to establish a parking garage and combined office building to be located in up-town Toronto at Yonge and Bloor Streets. This is the forerunner of many projects to provide parking by the full utilization of lands in areas where it is presently not economically feasible to do so. During 1961 the Authority established several neighbourhood parking lots. On top of these immediate extensions to its operations, the Authority has long-term plans for garages on several of the present surface carparks. These, together with new surface lots, will bring the total number of Authority off-street parking spaces to over 15,000 within the next five years.

Since its inception, the Authority has been aware of the needs of merchants in business districts for customer parking facilities to combat the loss of business to suburban shopping centres offering "free" parking. Therefore, when the Authority commenced operations, it instituted a validation system using Parking Authority stamps whereby the local businessman could give his customer "free" parking.

The Authority makes available at face value, in various denominations, books of stamps. When a merchant first purchases stamps from

the Authority, he is issued a distinctive easel sign that can be displayed in his window advertising the "free" parking service that he offers. The customer presents to the merchant his parking ticket from the nearby municipal parking lot; the merchant affixes a validation stamp to the ticket, which is then honoured at the Authority's parking area.

The Parking Authority of Toronto is proud to be able to serve the citizens of Toronto and the City's motoring visitors. It will always endeavour to maintain its parking facilities at a standard second to none.

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The Toronto Public Libraries, now in their 77th year, include the Central Library at College and St. George Streets, with Reference and Circulating sections; the Boys and Girls House at 40 St. George Street; the Music Library at Avenue Road and St. Clair, and twenty branches throughout the City. In addition, there are smaller libraries in 29 schools; hospital libraries in nine hospitals; and deposit libraries in eleven Homes for the Aged, in Humewood House, the Mercer Reformatory for Women, the Metropolitan Toronto Jail, the Second Mile Club (High Park Branch) and William E. Coutts Co. Ltd.

The Reference services in the Central Library now include the General Reference Section, the Hallam Room of Business and Technology, the Metropolitan Bibliographic Centre, the Baldwin Room of manuscripts and rare Canadiana, the Toronto Room, the Map Collection and the Fine Art Section. In the Toronto Room are pictures, maps, bound newspapers, architectural plans and other material relating to the City of Toronto. The Picture Loan Collection of more than 500,000 pictures and the non-Toronto pictures from the John Ross Robertson Historical Collection will be found in the Fine Art Section. The combined resources of the Reference Sections include some 242,090 volumes (books, pamphlets, Government documents, etc.) as well as leading Canadian, British and American newspapers and magazines, and a current file of clippings.

The Central Circulating Library has the largest collection of circulating books in the City, and includes the Kipling Room for boys and girls of High School age. In the main building, also, are an auditorium and exhibition gallery. Boys and Girls House next door has a well-equipped children's library, a Little Theatre, and a special room for the famous Osborne Collection of Early Children's Books.

The Music Library in the Howard Ferguson

House, 559 Avenue Road, provides a complete service including over 23,000 volumes (books and scores) and some 4,000 records. The Foreign Literature Collection of over 23,000 volumes in 66 languages is spread throughout the system, but any particular book may be obtained on request through any branch or from the Foreign Literature Centre at Queen and Lisgar Streets.

The management and control of the Public Libraries of the City are vested in the Toronto Public Library Board, appointed pursuant to The Public Libraries Act (Chap. 283, R.S.O. 1937) and composed of the Mayor of the City (or a member of the City Council appointed by him as his representative) and eight others: three appointed by the City Council, three by the Board of Education, and two by the Separate (Catholic) School Board. The persons appointed by the City Council and the Board of Education hold office for three years, and those by the Separate School Board for two years. These members retire in rotation at the end of their respective terms on the 31st of January.

The Board holds its regular meeting on the second Wednesday of each month.

The Libraries are maintained by an annual appropriation from the tax rate, under legis-

lative enactment, of an amount not to exceed fifty cents per capita of the population of the City as shown in the returns of the Metropolitan Toronto Assessment Department. This appropriation is obligatory, but on a vote of a majority of the members of the Council present and voting the appropriation may be increased to any amount the Council may approve.

LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1960

Value of Libraries, including buildings and grounds, about	$3,977,917
Adult books issued for home reading	2,416,127
Reference books used	351,446
Boys and girls books used	1,992,566
Total number of books and pamphlets in the Libraries	963,463

THE RUNNYMEDE HOSPITAL

The Runnymede Hospital, at the corner of Runnymede and St. Johns Roads in West Toronto, was officially opened as a public hospital for the chronically ill on October 17th, 1945. It is sponsored by the civic administration, but operated independently by a Board of Directors.

The hospital accommodates 130 patients, and since the first were admitted on November 2nd, 1945, some 1,000 have received treatment and care. It was the first hospital of its kind to be established in Toronto by the civic administration, financed from public funds. On its Board of Directors are six City members, the Mayor, the City Solicitor, the Commissioner of Public Welfare, a Controller and Alderman appointed annually by the Council, and the Solicitor for the hospital. Additionally, fourteen directors are elected annually.

The hospital building was formerly the Strathcona School, and is an outstanding example of successful remodelling. Improvements have been made throughtout the years, mainly with financial assistance from Provincal and Federal grants. Beginning January 1st, 1959, the hospital was approved by The Ontario Hospital Services Commission to participate in its hospital insurance plan. As a result, operating costs for insured persons are paid by the Commission.

The Chiefs of Medicine in each of the seven general hospitals in Toronto act as Honorary Consultants to the medical staff.

The medical staff in Runnymede Hospital consists of a chief medical specialist and three attending physicians. If treatment indicated is other than can be provided on the premises, the patient's transfer is arranged to a general hospital. For this reason and others it is required that admission of patients be arranged through general hospitals for adequate investigation and diagnosis.

In the rehabilitation and re-establishment program, the various staff members play their part as a team, doctors, nurses, occupational and physical therapists. And at the present time, assistance in re-establishment is being given by the Public Health Nursing Division, City of Toronto. Other City Departments which provide services or assistance are the Dental Division, Department of Health, Toronto Public Library, Departments of Public Welfare, Buildings and Development, Parks and Recreation.

The aim of the hospital continues to be to keep abreast of modern trends and developments, to constantly improve its care of patients, and to give leadership in providing beneficial treatment with emphasis on rehabilitation or maximum degree of improvement.

THE TORONTO HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS

A modern and efficient port has been created, utilizing the sheltered harbour of Toronto Bay. Twelve miles of excellent berthage handles the many lake and ocean vessels that make Toronto a port of call.

The development that has taken place commenced in 1911 following the creation of the port authority known as The Toronto Harbour Commissioners. Incorporation of the new administration was made by Federal Act of Parliament which authorizes the appointment of five Commissioners—three by the Council of the City of Toronto—one by the Government of Canada, and one by the Government of Canada upon the recommendation of the Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto. Office is for a three-year period with members serving without remuneration and being eligible for reappointment.

The port is the gateway to Canada's richest area with the country's largest concentration of industry and population contained within a hundred-mile radius centred by the rapidly expanding Toronto area.

Throughout the years that growth and progress have taken place, the City of Toronto and the Government of Canada have co-operated

freely with the port authority in carrying out their projects. To finance the necessary work and in accordance with the powers granted them, the Commissioners from time to time issued bonds which were guaranteed as to principal and interest by the City. This assistance was required up to 1951 when the port operations were to the point where revenue and available capital monies were sufficient to not only meet operating charges but also to fulfil all obligations with regard to interest and bond retirement. This latter payment amounted to $914,-667.00 in 1960. The Federal Government, during the initial construction period and since then, has constructed various pier and channel walls as well as carrying out certain dredging operations.

Construction of new piers and waterways entailed the filling of useless marshlands and the extending of the city shore line. Upon the new land masses thus formed, industrial concerns located due to many advantages, combined with the accessibility to waterborne transportation. During 1960 businesses operating on the waterfront paid directly to the City $5,294,693.00 in taxes, making a total over the years since incorporation of approximately $56,576,741.00. This is a tangible result of the port operation that can be readily assessed but in addition are

the intangibles of additional payrolls, transportation charges, fees, capital expenditures, and many others that cannot be overlooked.

The opening of the new St. Lawrence Seaway system in 1959 commenced a new era for the Port of Toronto and the City it serves. Ocean vessels of over 500 feet in length became a common sight along the waterfront. Cargoes of sugar from Mauritius, automobiles from Europe, and steel from the United Kingdom moved into the area, while exports of soya bean meal and scrap metal moved to foreign markets. In addition to these single type cargoes, the entire direct overseas business took a tremendous upsurge.

A Municipal Airport located at Toronto Island is one of the ten busiest airports in Canada. It has a seaplane base in addition to land runways. It is administered by the Toronto Harbour Commissioners for and at the expense of the City. The same arrangement is in force with regard to the Toronto Harbour Police. This Marine Police Force, equipped with speedboats and lifeboats, patrols the more than 40 miles of waterways that exist in the harbour limits.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The Canadian National Exhibition is many things to many people. It is a family affair where grown-ups and children alike come to see what is new. The first electric railway in Canada made its appearance at an early Exhibition. An exhibit showing how cigarettes are made, another showing the processes necessary for coating chocolates, the manufacturing of electric light bulbs, are but a few of the many "firsts" that have been on display at the C.N.E.

Canada's Sports Hall of Fame and the National Hockey Hall of Fame again proved very popular. In 1961 a new building will be opened with many famous sports personalities in attendance. The linking of these two Halls in one building was completed in 1958.

Industry, education, science, music, travel, fashions, sports and engineering are presented at the Exhibition. Agriculture is still a basic part of this great show window of Canada. The 100th Anniversary of Hereford Cattle in Canada, the Dairy Princess competitions, Calf Scramble, National Horse Show were but a few of the features in this department in 1960.

Comprising 350 acres and with a frontage of a mile and a half on Lake Ontario, Exhibition Park is a triumph of the landscape gardener's

Princes' Gates—Exhibition Park →

CANADIAN·NATIONAL·
79·EXHIBITION·1927·

art. It is shaded by old trees, with fourteen miles of paved boulevards and contains all the services of a city with the exception of overnight accommodation.

The $3,500,000 Grandstand with seating for more than 24,000 persons is the centre of various forms of entertainment. Hundreds of performers on a 350-foot stage with scenic lighting effects have earned international fame for the annual presentation. The pyrotechnic finale is a scene of variety and beauty.

Music of famous bands at the Bandshell, sports afloat and ashore and the mile-long Midway make an enjoyable and profitable holiday.

The Princes' Boulevard inside the Princes' Gates at the CNE was the brightest street in the world during the 1960 CNE with the Arcade of Light. Lighting was installed to give this area a night time light reading of 60-foot candles, more than twice as bright as Chicago's famed State Street.

The 40th Anniversary of the Warriors' Day Parade was celebrated in 1960, with a special tribute to the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada on their 100th Anniversary.

The Canadian International Air Show, always a popular feature, presented the RCAF Golden

Hawks and the United States Blue Angels, both famous aerobatic teams. Also appearing with the Golden Hawks was the Red Knight, a T-33 trainer painted a bright red which performed a solo run, while the Hawks were reforming for their formation flights.

One of the features of the CNE last year was the replica of the original Lloyd's of London coffee house. This exhibit was in the International section. It was from this coffee house that the present Lloyd's of London, the world-famous insurance market with an annual income of over $640,000,000, grew.

In all, thirteen foreign governments were represented at the CNE and more are expected this year.

The Canadian National Exhibition will be held from Friday, August 18th to Monday (Labour Day), September 4th, exclusive of Sundays. The Exhibition will be operating for fifteen days in 1961 rather than sixteen days as has been the case in the past two years. The Labour Day closing is a move which has been contemplated for some years.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, held each November at Toronto, was brought into existence by the Association which was formed in 1919 to promote higher agriculture through an annual competitive exhibition of farm products. The "Royal" now holds an esteemed position on this continent because of its wide scope, its international aspect, its variety of exhibits and high standards.

The membership is composed of representatives of agricultural bodies from every part of Canada as well as the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the City of Toronto. Prior to the opening of the first Fair in 1922 His Majesty, the late King George V, graciously chose to grant the Association a Royal Charter, thus the word "Royal" in the title.

Entries were close to 16,000 in 1960 and the quality higher than ever before. The attendance was good. All of which leads to the conclusion that the value of this annual institution is heartily appreciated by both agriculturalists and the general public. Plans for the 33rd show are well under way—the dates are November 10th to 18th, 1961.

The "Royal" has 26 acres under one roof, with accommodation for 1,200 horses, 2,250

← *Cattle judging at the "Royal" 1960*

cattle, 1,000 swine, 1,200 sheep and goats and 4,000 poultry and pet stock as well as display space. In all 15,000 head of livestock and poultry can be accommodated. In 1960, $145,000.00 prize money was offered.

The following description of the "Royal" appeared in the Family Herald: . . . "The 'Royal' is indeed the mecca of Canadian stockmen—and many Americans as well. Once they have trodden its tanbark they become true believers, ready to make any necessary sacrifices to return again and again. . . . Even a third or fourth prize at the 'Royal' is worth a tremendous amount in advertising. . . . Canada's 'Royal' is a tremendous force for the improvement of Canadian agriculture. . . . So they come to the Fair from the farm and the city, from public schools and high schools, some for educational reasons, some for business and some—well just for fun. Seems as though the 'Royal' has found the perfect combination to attract young folks to the Fair. There is something to interest everyone—and that something is a worthwhile experience. The 'Royal' is a fascinating classroom."

The administrative offices of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair are located in the Coliseum, Exhibition Park, Toronto.

TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD

The Toronto Historical Board was established in 1960 under provision of the City of Toronto Act, 1958, and by By-law No. 21006. It is entrusted with the construction, maintenance, control, operation and management of historic sites and properties owned by the Corporation as designated by City Council.

The Board consists of a member of Council and a member of the Board of Control, both of whom are appointed annually, and fifteen other persons who are appointed by City Council for three-year terms on the recommendation of the Board of Control.

The first Board was composed principally of the members of the former Toronto Civic Historical Committee. The Committee was dissolved June 30, 1960, after having served the City for a period of eleven years. The Historical Board assumed the Committee's duties and responsibilities.

The Board currently administers Fort York, The Marine Museum of Upper Canada, and Mackenzie House. It also has an interest in other historical buildings and properties in the municipality.

— *By J. D. Kelly — Confederation Life Collection.*

General Salute by the Queen's Rangers at the Proclamation of Queen Victoria's Coronation, Fort York, June 28, 1838.

FORT YORK

The Fort is open to the public from May 15 to October 31 each year and provides a series of displays designed to show the early military life of the City. Visitors are conducted through the premises by competent guides, a small admission charge being made to defray expenses. Educational tours for school classes or groups sponsored by charitable organizations are available at no charge. Almost 12,000 school children in organized classes toured the Fort in 1960. The Fort Guard, equipped and trained in the manner of the York Militia of the

period of the War of 1812-14, parades daily. A canteen operated by the Board serves as a reception centre for visitors. Souvenirs, handicrafts, and light refreshments are sold.

The Fort grounds are becoming more and more in demand for the holding of military and other organizational functions. Among the most notable events of 1960 were the Tri-Service Investiture and the Naval Sunset Ceremony. The Honourable J. Keiller Mackay, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, officiated at both functions.

Work is constantly in progress to improve the restoration and to ensure that the eight original buildings still standing are permanently preserved and accurately represent their original appearance and use.

MARINE MUSEUM OF UPPER CANADA

The Marine Museum of Upper Canada is housed in the Officers' Quarters of Stanley Barracks, which is the only building remaining of the British Military establishment erected in 1841 to accommodate additional soldiers sent here following the Rebellion of Upper Canada. The building has been carefully restored and is an excellent example of British Military architecture of the period.

Without effecting structural changes, the rooms have been adapted to house a series of displays designed to tell the history of the waterways of Central Canada. At the present time, the first floor only is open to the public. The completion of the restoration of the second floor and the expansion of the Museum into that area is being forwarded in 1961. The Marine Museum is open all year, every day, except Mondays.

MACKENZIE HOUSE

The Toronto Historical Board assumed control of the William Lyon Mackenzie Homestead on October 15, 1960. The house contains numerous objects associated with the life of Mackenzie who was the City of Toronto's first mayor in 1834 and leader of the Rebellion of Upper Canada in 1837. After being pardoned under the terms of the Amnesty Act, he returned to Toronto where he was later presented with the house by his friends in recognition of his public services. The furnishings of the house are representative of a middle class home of the mid-19th century. The house is open to the public all year, every day, except Mondays.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The idea of the University of Toronto took form late in the eighteenth century while Toronto still was forest, its only mark of destiny a sandy peninsula which hooked into Lake Ontario promising safe anchorage for warships. The man who could see the towers of a university rising in a wilderness was John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada. In 1792, before leaving Devonshire to take up his appointment, Governor Simcoe included "a college of the higher class" among the institutions he proposed to establish.

In 1827, Governor Simcoe's vision began to take tangible shape with the granting by George IV of a Royal Charter for a university to be known as King's College in the Town of York, Capital of Upper Canada.

Upper Canada now is Ontario, Canada's wealthiest and most heavily populated province. York is Metropolitan Toronto, the country's economic capital and one of her great centres for the arts and sciences. And King's College, which clung to life through the bitter controversies of its first years, has been the University of Toronto for more than a century.

Geographically, the University is the heart of Toronto. Four of the city's principal north-south arteries bound or cut through University properties. College Street is the southern

Hart House—University of Toronto

boundary and Bloor Street, site of the east-west underground, the northern.

Elsewhere are other University properties including the Faculty of Dentistry building in the hospital district, one-time country estates on the city's periphery, and the University Forest of 17,000 acres far to the north.

The University faced perhaps its greatest challenge in 1958 when it embarked on a building plan to almost double its size in 10 years. The 1958 enrolment of 13,000 was not large compared with the University of London and many United States institutions. But tremendous problems were involved in maintaining the University's high academic standards during a period of such rapid expansion.

Much of the University's strength comes from its federated system. In the Faculty of Arts are four colleges: University College (the Provincial non-denominational college), and the federated church-related colleges, Victoria (United Church), Trinity (Anglican), and St. Michael's (Roman Catholic).

Each Arts college has its own teaching and administrative staff, giving the University flexibility to a degree not found in monolithic institutions. This was one of the factors which

inevitably led to leadership in meeting Canada's crisis in higher education. The University will be ready for an enrolment of 23,000 in 1968.

Total cost of the 10-year building plan has been estimated at $85 million, the funds coming from the University's triple alliance of government, business, and the people. The University of Toronto takes pride in being the Provincial University of Ontario. But, economically, the line between private and state institutions is thin in Canada: all universities in Ontario receive about the same proportion of their total revenues from the Provincial Treasury. Without private benefactors the University of Toronto would not be the institution we know today.

Annual operating cost of the University and its federated and affiliated institutions is in excess of $30 million, most of this in salaries which in turn benefit the economy of Metropolitan Toronto. The teaching staff, which numbers more than 2,300 including junior members, will increase in proportion to student enrolment.

Divisions of the University include the Faculties of Arts, Medicine, Law, Applied Science and Engineering, Household Science, Forestry, Music,

Pharmacy, and Dentistry; Schools of Graduate Studies, Architecture, Physical and Health Education, Social Work, Nursing, and Hygiene; Institutes of Aerophysics, Business Administration, and Child Study; the Ontario College of Education, the Connaught Medical Research Laboratories, and the Division of University Extension.

Federated with the University are three theological colleges: Knox (Presbyterian), Wycliffe (Anglican), and Emmanuel (United Church).

The Royal Ontario Museum and the Royal Conservatory of Music are integral parts of the University.

The Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph, Ontario, are affiliated.

The most recent affiliate is York, the new University for the Metropolitan Toronto area, which opened its door to students in September, 1960, on Queen's Park Crescent, just south of Bloor Street. Commencing with the 1961-62 session and for a number of years thereafter, York University will be located on the 87-acre estate known as Glendon Hall on Bayview Avenue, near Lawrence Avenue.

The University of Toronto—Continued

The University of Toronto has students from 60 different countries and its graduates and former students, who number over 115,000, may be found in all parts of the world.

Graduates of more than 250 universities are enrolled in the School of Graduate Studies, now the principal centre of advanced studies in Canada.

Four hundred and thirty-one professors are involved in the work of the School, teaching and directing research. Their activities are spread over 54 different courses leading to doctoral and masters degrees which range from aeronautical engineering to zoology.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman—Lieut.-Col. W. E. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., B.A.Sc., LL.D.

Vice-Chairman—Henry Borden, C.M.G., Q.C., B.A.

Chancellor—F. C. A. Jeanneret, B.A., D. es L., O.A., LL.D.

President—C. T. Bissell, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Secretary—J. F. Brook.

TELEPHONE SERVICE IN TORONTO

In 1960, the demand for telephone service in Toronto continued at a remarkable rate. Nearly 38,000 telephones were added in the local calling area, making a total of 795,955. It is estimated that a further 38,000 will be added during 1961.

Keeping pace with demand, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada invested some $33,500,000 in Greater Toronto and its surround communities during 1960 on the expansion and improvement of local service. This rapid growth is expected to continue in 1961 with a budget of nearly $34,500,000 for this area.

Year-end reports on Direct Distance Dialing, inaugurated in Toronto in May, 1958, indicate a daily average of 55,474 long distance calls dialed directly by Toronto area customers who can now reach more than 50,000,000 telephones to virtually all parts of Canada and the U.S. by this method.

Ninety per cent of the streets in the city proper are free of telephone poles and overhead wires, and in 1960, the amount of wire in cable under the streets of Toronto was increased by some 245,729 miles.

Three new telephone buildings and five additions to existing buildings were completed

during the year in Toronto and suburbs—and one other building was started, scheduled for 1961 completion. Work continues on a 10-storey building on Eglinton Avenue East, to house information units, directory and sales departments and other administrative offices. Completion of the building is expected to be June, 1961.

President of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada is Thomas W. Eadie, with headquarters in Montreal.

Dr. W. H. Cruickshank, vice-president and general manager, Toronto Area, and W. M. Rankin, vice-president and general manager, Western Area, are both located in Toronto.

Directors of the Company living in Toronto are Henry Borden, C.M.G., Q.C., and Robert A. Laidlaw.

Headquarters for the Company's Toronto and Western Areas are located at 393 University Avenue.

THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

The Consumers' Gas Company is now in its 113th year of service, supplying the citizens of the Toronto area with gas for residential, commercial and industrial use. Natural Gas, used throughout the system, comes from Western Canada.

Some 1,400 Company employees serve the Metropolitan Toronto area. During 1960 the Company paid approximately $700,000 in property taxes to the Metropolitan communities.

In 1960 residential usage of Natural Gas was 12,556,102,000 cubic feet, commercial 2,548,264,000 cubic feet and industrial 5,912,-578,000 cubic feet. Competitive rates for any application may be obtained from the Company or any accredited dealer.

The Company's Industrial Development Division at 19 Toronto Street is very active in promoting the Metropolitan Toronto area to industries who are interested in locating in Canada.

The Blue Flame Room, the Company's attractive, modern auditorium at General Office, 19 Toronto Street, is available to groups and organizations. This room and its facilities are provided as a FREE community service to Metropolitan Toronto citizens.

Consumers' Gas Company—Continued

Board of Directors

A. L. Bishop, Chairman of the Board; O. L. Jones, President and General Manager; Miss M. Geary, Secretary; W. C. Laidlaw; R. R. Corson; J. A. Northey; J. K. Macdonald; Honourable Senator G. P. Campbell, Q.C.; A. R. Poyntz; Hon. Senator T. D'Arcy Leonard, Q.C.; G. E. Creber; W. H. Zimmerman, Q.C.; His Worship the Mayor of Toronto, Nathan Phillips, Q.C.

General Offices—19 Toronto Street, EMpire 2-5858.

TORONTO HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM

The Toronto Hydro-Electric System is owned by the City of Toronto, and operated by the Toronto Electric Commissioners. It is one of the largest municipally-owned distribution systems in the world, and distributes power at unusually low rates.

ALTERNATING CURRENT LIGHT AND POWER RATES RESIDENCE SERVICE

Alternating Current—60 cycle—120 volts.

Energy Charge:

Two cents per kilowatt-hour for the first 60 kilowatt-hours' use per month.

One and four-tenths cents per kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10 per cent.
Minimum monthly bill—75c. (net).

COMMERCIAL LIGHTING SERVICE

Alternating Current—60 cycle—120 volts.

Billing Demand—by meter or 100 per cent Installed Capacity.

Monthly Demand Charge:

Eight and one-half cents per 100 watts of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.
Minimum Demand—500 watts.

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per kilowatt-hour for equivalent of first 100 hours' monthly use of Billing Demand.

Seven-tenths cent per kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount 10 per cent.
Minimum monthly bill 75c. (net).

POWER SERVICE

Alternating Current—60 cycle—3 phase—550 volts.

Billing Demand—by meter or 100 per cent Installed Capacity. Alternating Current—60 cycle—3 phase—208 volts (see note).

Monthly Demand Charge:

One dollar and ten cents per kilowatt of Installed Capacity or Billing Demand.

Toronto Hydro-Electric System—Cont.

Energy Charge:

Two and one-tenth cents per kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the first 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

One and four-tenths cents per kilowatt-hour for equivalent of the second 50 hours' monthly use of the Billing Demand.

Thirty-eight one-hundredths cent per kilowatt-hour for all additional consumption.

Prompt payment discount—10 per cent.

TYPICAL FLAT RATE WATER HEATER MONTHLY RATES

	Gross	Net
500 watt.....	$3.30	$2.97
600 watt.....	3.70	3.33
800 watt.....	4.50	4.05
1000 watt.....	5.60	5.04
1200 watt.....	6.40	5.76

Rates for other sizes on request.

NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION, SERVICE, REPLACEMENT OR REMOVAL

Note:—Alternating Current—60 cycles—3-phase—208 volts Service is supplied in areas where 4-wire A.C. network is installed.

Rates for special classes of service, such as Hall Lighting, Sign Lighting, etc., may be obtained on application.

TORONTO TRANSIT COMMISSION

The Toronto Transit Commission is responsible for the operation of all local public transportation within the Metropolitan Toronto area with the exception of railways and taxis.

The present Commission was incorporated by the same Act of the Ontario Legislature which, on January 1st, 1954, joined Toronto and its 12 neighbouring suburban municipalities into the new Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto. On that date the Toronto Transit Commission assumed all the duties and obligations of its predecessor, the Toronto Transportation Commission, which had served the City of Toronto since 1920. At the same time the financial responsibility of the Commission, which previously extended only to the Toronto city limits—an area of 35 square miles—was enlarged to cover the Metropolitan area of 240 square miles, an area approximately 25 miles wide and 10 miles deep.

The Toronto Transit Commission consists of five members, all residents and ratepayers of Metropolitan Toronto, who are appointed by the Metropolitan Council for terms of five years.

Toronto can well be proud of its transportation system for it enjoys a world-wide reputation as one of the finest transit systems anywhere. During 1960, more than 282 million riders were

carried on the Commission's 2,000 modern buses, street cars and subway trains. 48 million miles of service were provided over a network of 78 routes.

THE SUBWAY SYSTEM

The Toronto Transit Commission officially opened its 4.6 mile Yonge Street Subway on March 30th, 1954. It is part of the services in the central fare zone of the Metropolitan system and free transfers are issued to and accepted from the connecting surface routes.

Built in four years at a total cost of $64,000,000 including rolling stock, the line connects the downtown district with the north end of the City. Running under or near Yonge Street between Union Station and Eglinton Avenue, the subway is now providing fast, efficient, traffic-free transportation for up to 32,000 passengers per hour. A two-minute service is operated during peak hours. The Commission owns a total of 140 subway cars. With a planned capacity of 40,000 passengers per hour, the subway is the backbone of the Commission's transit system and it makes connections with 27 street car, trolley coach and motor bus routes.

In addition to providing fast comfortable service for its riders, the subway has contributed to the relief of traffic congestion and has en-

couraged new business development along the entire route. Improved real estate values have resulted in increased business and property assessments by millions of dollars thereby benefiting the whole community.

BLOOR-DANFORTH-UNIVERSITY SUBWAY

Now Under Construction

Faced with the necessity of relieving traffic congestion on Bloor Street, Toronto's principal east-west artery, and anticipating tremendous population growth in suburban areas tributary to the Bloor Street car line, Metropolitan Toronto and the Toronto Transit Commission have joined hands in the construction of the Bloor-Danforth-University Subway. Construction was started in September, 1959, and is being carried out in three major stages extending over a 10-year period. Work has been planned so that each stage can be placed into operation as it is completed. Construction stages are as follows:

Stage 1—University Avenue from Front Street to Bloor Street and west to Huron Street—completion date, 1963.

Stage 2—Bloor Street and Danforth Avenue from University to Greenwood Ave. —completion date, 1966.

Stage 3—Bloor Street from University Avenue to Keele Street. Also extend east leg from Greenwood to Woodbine Avenue—completion date, 1969.

Toronto's new subway will be 10 miles long, have 25 stations and will carry about 345,000 passengers a day. About 1½ miles will be tunnelled, ½-mile will be in open cut and the remaining 8 miles will be in concrete box underground. The total cost of the subway is estimated at $200,000,000 and is being shared by Metropolitan Toronto and the Toronto Transit Commission.

GRAY COACH LINES

In addition to its urban and suburban services the Commission, through its wholly owned subsidiary company, Gray Coach Lines Limited, operates a network of interurban motor coach routes in central and southern Ontario. With its routes extending from the United States border at Niagara Falls and Buffalo to Sudbury, North Bay, the Muskoka Lakes and other Ontario vacation resorts, Gray Coach Lines' services have helped to make Toronto a hub of highway travel and have helped to develop a profitable tourist business for the City. Special sight-seeing and charter coach services are also provided by Gray Coach Lines.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

The Board of Trade of the City of Toronto was founded in 1844 and incorporated the following year. It became The Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto in 1958 by an Act of the Federal Parliament. Its principal object is to promote and/or support such measures as are deemed calculated to advance and render prosperous the lawful trade and commerce and to foster the economic and social welfare of The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto in particular and of the Province of Ontario and of the Dominion of Canada in general.

The Board is one of the largest commercial organizations in the British Commonwealth and its membership of well over nine thousand represents virtually every branch of trade, industry, finance and the professions. Its affairs are conducted by a Council of twenty-four elected members and a number of Standing and Special Committees, all served by a trained permanent staff. The Committees comprise specially qualified members in the many fields of the Board's interests, and the Board acts at the municipal, provincial and federal levels of administration on the decision of the Council based upon Committee studies.

Affiliated with the Board are thirteen Trade Branches, the Board of Trade Club and the

Toronto Junior Board of Trade, the latter being a service, training and social organization for young businessmen. The Board has representation on numerous public and private bodies concerned with commercial, social and cultural enterprises.

The premises of the Board of Trade at 11 Adelaide Street West include, in addition to its administrative offices and meeting rooms, full club facilities for its members.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is a voluntary non-profit, non-political organization of manufacturers in every line of industry, located in more than 600 communities stretching from Newfoundland to British Columbia, who are joined together to consider and to take action on their common problems. It has grown to its present size from a handful of manufacturing pioneers who founded it in December, 1871, in the City of Toronto.

The guiding principles of the C.M.A. are simple and straightforward. Its aims and objects are to promote the interests of Canada's industries and their employees, to further the interests of

Canadian manufacturers and exporters, and to render such services and assistance to the members of the Association and to manufacturers and exporters generally as the Association shall from time to time deem advisable.

The C.M.A. co-operates constantly with federal, provincial and municipal governments, commissions, boards, and organizations representing other occupations, in measures intended to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people of Canada.

In short, the aim of the C.M.A. is the development of the welfare and prosperity of Canadian industry and thus, indirectly, the well-being of every Canadian.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO CONVENTION AND VISITOR ASSOCIATION

Governed and financed by its membership, which embraces almost every segment of Commercial and Industrial interests in the Metropolitan area, and with the co-operation of a grant from the Metropolitan Council this Association, which was founded in 1926, competes with

Metropolitan Toronto Convention and Visitor Association—Continued

the major cities for the profitable Convention business.

Metropolitan Toronto today is established as the Convention Capital of Canada and most major Service Club and Fraternal organization conventions, international and national, are booked for Toronto in the next four years.

During 1960 there were 685 Conventions with an estimated income for Metropolitan Toronto of over 96 millions of dollars. This in addition to the expenditure by the hundreds of thousands of other Visitors each year. Most of these conventions are serviced by the Association and the demands for its registration staff are increasing year by year.

In the Association Executive Office, 12,753 letters were written apart from 33,157 tourist enquiries answered, and together with the two Information Centres maintained at the West and East approaches to Metro during the summer months, distributed 252,279 pieces of Association literature as well as many thousands of pieces of members material.

METROPOLITAN TORONTO INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

The Commission's objectives are to secure industries for, and aid industries in, the City of Toronto and surrounding territory and to give publicity to the advantages of the Toronto Area for business and manufacturing purposes.

It maintains comprehensive data concerning available industrial properties, accepts no commissions or fees, preserves confidential relations with its correspondents, invites suggestions as to names of companies, which might advantageously locate in the Toronto Area, and has a staff of qualified engineers in industrial, economic and statistical research.

Since the Commission commenced operations in 1929, it has co-operated in the establishment of 571 industrial developments for the Toronto Area, representing a capital investment of $510,000,000.00. They already provide direct employment for 47,000 persons—a figure greater than the manufacturing employment in most Ontario cities. These companies in 1960 paid to the municipalities of the Toronto Area for taxes and hydro power a total of over $11,000,000.00.

THE METROPOLITAN TORONTO TRAFFIC CONFERENCE

The Metropolitan Toronto Traffic Conference was formed in January, 1959, by the amalgamation of the Traffic Advisory Board and the Toronto and District Traffic Conference which were originally established in 1930.

The Conference provides a forum in which technical officials responsible for the movement and safety of vehicular and pedestrian traffic meet with representatives of private organizations having an interest in traffic matters, to reconcile views, co-ordinate actions and advise Metropolitan Council and all local municipal Councils on matters affecting pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

Twenty-one private organizations, together with respresentatives of municipal traffic committees, traffic officials of municipalities, boards and commissions in the Metropolitan Area, are represented on the Conference, which meets monthly throughout the year on the third Thursday in the month, in the premises of the Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto. The place of meeting and secretarial services are

provided by the Board of Trade without cost. The total membership of the Conference at February, 1961, was 48.

During 1960 the Conference discussed and made recommendations to the appropriate authorities on uniform traffic policy, the cross-walk program, one-way streets and truck terminals.

FORMER MEMBERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO CITY COUNCILS

Honorary Presidents — Thomas N. Phelan, Q.C.; W. J. Stewart, C.B.E., C.D., M.P.P.

Immediate Past President — George Duthie.

Acting President — Robert A. Allen.

Second Vice-President — Jack Bennett.

Acting Sec.-Treas.—Edward Roelofson.

Director of Publicity — Robt. G. Dibble.

Directors—Geo. Granell; John J. Glass; J. D. McNish, Q.C.; H. E. McCallum; Wm. Davidson, Q.C.; Charles M. Carrie; Arthur Frost, M.P.P.; Harold Fishleigh, M.P.P.; Alfred Cowling, M.P.P.; Leonard M. Reilly, C. A. Walton.

THE TORONTO HUMANE SOCIETY

The Toronto Humane Society was incorporated in the year 1887 "for the purpose of promoting and developing humane public sentiment, and to secure the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals." Its aims and objects are protective and educational. It strives for justice and mercy and well-being for all animals. At the Headquarters of the Society, 11 Wellesley Street West, it operates the City Pound, issues dog licenses and performs the duties of Dog Control for the City.

By-law No. 18247, passed April 16th, 1951, amended by By-law No. 20084, passed September 3rd, 1957, appoints and authorizes the Toronto Humane Society to issue licenses on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto.

Licenses are issued annually for a period of one year and expire in each year on the 1st of January.

License fees are as follows:

Male dog, if only one kept	$ 2.50
Each additional Male dog	4.00
Female Dog, if only one kept	5.00
Each additional Female dog	6.00

Spayed Female Dog, when certificate in writing of a veterinary surgeon showing Female Dog has been Spayed—(same as Male dog)..... $ 2.50

Owner of a kennel of pure bred dogs registered in register of Canadian Kennel Club Incorporated, who is not licensed as keeper of a shop or place where animals or birds for use as pets are sold or kept for sale..... 10.00

By-law No. 18247 became effective December 31st, 1951, and amendment by-law No. 20084 became effective January 1st, 1958.

TORONTO BUILDERS EXCHANGE

M. C. Stafford, President.

Norman M. Fraser, Manager.

Offices—1104 Bay Street. WAlnut 5-4233.

The Toronto Builders Exchange is a trade organization consisting of General Contractors, Trade Contractors, Manufacturers, Supply Firms and Services joined together to consider and take action for their common problems in the Construction Industry.

The Exchange has 820 member firms employing thousands of workmen constructing industrial,

commercial, engineering and institutional buildings in Metropolitan Toronto.

A 50-table Plan Room is operated at 1104 Bay Street enabling members to view Plans and Specifications that are placed on display by Architects, Engineers and Government Departments.

TORONTO AND DISTRICT LABOUR COUNCIL

(Active in Toronto since 1871)

The Toronto and District Labour Council is chartered by the Canadian Labour Congress which is the National Body and is also affiliated with the Ontario Federation of Labour. There are two hundred and sixty-five local unions affiliated with the Council with a membership of over one hundred and ten thousand. Regular meetings are held on the first and third Thursday of each month at the Labor Temple, 167 Church Street, commencing at 8.00 p.m.

The Council is kept abreast of affairs through its Standing Committees consisting of Municipal, Legislative, Education, Public Relations, Political Education, Union Label, Welfare Services, and Labour Day. These committees report regularly to Council meetings.

Labour Council—Continued

Evidence that the Labour Council is keenly interested in community affairs can be found in the fact that representatives of the Labour Council serve on many civic boards and commissions.

Officers for the year 1961 are:

PRESIDENT - - - William Jenoves

VICE-PRESIDENT - - Donald Montgomery

SECRETARY - - - Purdy Churchill

TREASURER - - - Robert McCormack

Offices: 33 Cecil Street, Toronto 2B, Ontario.
Telephone: EMpire 4-5641.

TORONTO CLEARING HOUSE

Comparative Statement of Monthly Clearings for the five years ending 31st December, 1960

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	$	$	$	$	$
January	3,693,101,327	4,420,028,850	4,762,913,386	5,574,638,923	5,556,883,403
February	3,125,056,228	4,076,241,153	4,832,130,537	4,850,741,909	6,235,421,329
March	3,853,756,068	4,255,270,724	4,709,855,073	5,632,867,020	6,001,477,628
April	3,913,774,165	4,627,313,269	4,577,397,182	5,854,917,477	6,400,773,696
May	4,554,810,109	4,776,483,967	6,128,869,353	5,781,314,577	6,662,068,490
June	4,067,197,646	4,547,178,925	5,142,448,103	6,314,329,729	7,487,531,882
July	4,541,824,642	5,258,865,298	5,377,830,713	6,724,217,053	6,783,185,589
August	3,847,845,558	4,033,359,199	4,462,109,358	5,463,040,638	6,387,409,479
September	3,427,844,071	4,447,245,503	5,383,207,950	5,045,676,520	6,024,264,294
October	4,304,563,973	5,607,354,846	6,111,800,282	6,420,896,386	7,071,095,662
November	4,141,842,014	5,332,881,941	5,275,126,140	6,900,674,092	7,310,009,118
December	4,480,952,915	5,306,419,204	5,742,194,194	6,750,892,767	7,098,117,816
	47,952,568,716	56,688,642,879	62,505,882,271	71,314,207,091	79,018,238,386

W. W. DUNCAN, Manager.

THE TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

Toronto's growth as the financial centre of Canada is again borne out by the 1960 results of two important segments of Canadian economy —stock exchange trading and bank clearings.

In trading, the Toronto Stock Exchange 1960 volume of 469,951,543 shares represented 81% of the total stock exchange trading of Canada, the combined Montreal and Canadian Stock Exchanges being second with 13.4% and the other three Exchanges, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver contributing 6.5%.

In dollar value, the Toronto Stock Exchange provided $1,223,330,494, or 63.1% of the total, Montreal contributing 34.6% and the other three exchanges, 2.3%.

In bank clearings, Toronto led all cities in Canada and was second only to New York on the North American continent.

With regard to the bank clearings of the two leading Canadian cities, Toronto and Montreal, the former totalled $79,018,238,386 in 1960, being an increase over a four-year period of 39.4%, while Montreal's total in 1960 was $55,967,219,345, a gain of 36.3% on the four-year period.

Toronto Stock Exchange—Continued

During the 1960 year, the Toronto Stock Exchange industrial index opened at its high of 533.85 and fell in repeated gradations to a low in July, partially recovered in August and closed some nine points lower. The base metals and western oils acted in the same pattern, while the golds had one of its sharpest rises in October when gold bullion was in demand.

Towards the end of the year, Lt.-Gen. Howard D. Graham, C.B.E., Q.C., was appointed to the presidency of the Toronto Stock Exchange. The new President had previously been Lt.-General and Chief of Canadian General Staff. Following retirement from the army in 1958 the new President undertook two important commissions for the Federal Government which brought him in contact with provincial and municipal officials in all parts of the country. The first was a study of civil defence organizations in all the provinces, and the second was the task of planning, organizing and conducting the tour of Canada of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in 1959. During the period of the tour he acted as the Queen's Canadian Secretary.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

1929 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 17, HU. 5-8644.

President — R. S. Misener

Managing Director — E. A. Baker

General Manager — A. V. Weir

Superintendent Ontario Division—A. N. Magill.

CNIB SERVICE

Designed with a double aim CNIB provides a Prevention of Blindness programme for the sighted and a rehabilitation service for the sightless.

In addition to arranging eye care for those in danger of losing their sight but unable to pay the cost, CNIB operates the Eye Bank of Canada to provide tissue for the sight-restoring corneal transplant. CNIB also directs a clinic for the provision of low vision lenses for those unable to read with regular glasses. Through a constructive education campaign by lecture, folder and film, CNIB strives to make all Canadians aware of the need to protect good sight.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind—Continued

CNIB SERVICE TO THE BLIND

CNIB service to the Blind begins with special counselling for the parents of pre-school children and continues all through life. For blind adults training helps bring about adjustment to the handicap and teaches touch-type skills necessary to take the place of vision. An employment service locates suitable positions in industry and in cafeteria or canteen operation. An active recreation program is offered for the leisure hours.

For the elderly alone in the world, the CNIB offers residence accommodation in modern buildings. Carefully selected staff provide sympathetic understanding.

Numerous special services such as the library of recorded books, travel concessions and discounts on the purchase of appliances makes CNIB a valuable asset to blind citizens in every walk of life. More than 23,000 Canadians are blind.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Founded 1896. Incorporated 1909.

Organization — National Office, 10 Provincial Divisions.

Membership—There are more than 1,600,000 members of the Canadian Red Cross Society in 1,154 Branches. Junior Red Cross membership totals 1,374,497 in over 42,000 Branches.

An Organization of Volunteers—As a member of the world-wide organization of mercy the Canadian Red Cross works for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the relief of human suffering throughout the world. Many thousands of Canadians serve as Red Cross volunteers.

TORONTO BRANCH ACTIVITIES IN 1960

Volunteers helped veteran patients complete 10,892 arts and crafts projects; 77,310 blood donations were collected at 523 clinics in Metropolitan Toronto and Toronto Township, with 30,000 patients in 23 hospitals benefitting; 127 Corps members, supplying own uniforms, served 34,000 hours and drove 81,000 miles;

The Canadian Red Cross Society—Cont.

110 disaster victims were assisted, help including emergency accommodation, food, blankets and essential clothing; films were shown in 7 hospitals and lodges; 961 candidates in First Aid classes were taught by 30 volunteer Instructors; 232 including 5 blind, completed Home Nursing course; 70 Hospital Visitors made 151,076 visits in five hospitals; 87,835 Junior Red Cross members contributed $23,166; 135 persons were located through Overseas Information and 181 enquiries were received; Overseas Reception greeted 114 individuals; the Soldiers' Club was the year-round home for 127 World Wars I and II veterans; 2,902 sickroom articles were loaned; 127,673 meals were served and there were 2,332 house guests at Sunnybrook Lodge; 320 new volunteers were interviewed and placed; 243 handicapped adults and children were taught recreational swimming; 1,359 welfare cases were served, 832 were given material relief; Women's Work volunteers gave 27,673 hours' service, made and shipped 17,863 articles and 494,750 swabs.

President: J. R. M. Wilson, F.C.A.
Executive Secretary: Don S. Brandt

UNITED COMMUNITY FUND OF GREATER TORONTO

85 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario
Telephone : EM. 6-4241

OFFICERS — 1960-61

Honorary Chairman of the Board—Edgar G. Burton.

Chairman of the Board—W. Preston Gilbride.

President—John J. Wilson, Jr.

Vice-Presidents—The Honourable Mr. Justice Kelly; Wilfrid Sanders; George H. Craig; Richard R. Smith; Dr. W. H. Cruickshank.

Treasurer—Kenneth LeM. Carter.

Secretary and Executive Director—John H. Yerger.

Date of Incorporation—May 16, 1956.

The membership consists of all those who give one dollar or more through the United Appeal.

Its affairs are managed by a Board of Trustees, elected by the members. This in turn elects the Officers, the Executive and other committees and appoints the permanent staff.

United Community Fund—Continued

Its basic objectives are:

(1) To unite the financial campaigns of properly qualified agencies. (Any recognized welfare agency is eligible to join the Fund.)

(2) To promote social welfare through the orderly distribution of funds, and

(3) To raise the money.

The seven Red Cross branches in Metropolitan Toronto are not members of the United Community Fund, but participate as partners in the fund-raising campaign in October which is known as the United Appeal for Metropolitan Toronto.

The number of organizations participating in the 1959 United Appeal was 89.

The fifth year of the United Appeal in 1960 raised $9,511,937 on an objective of $9,700,000. This was a 4.9 percent increase over the amount announced for distribution at the close of the 1959 Campaign of $9,066,409. Since the United Appeal was inaugurated in 1956 there has been a 22.6 percent increase in the amount of money collected.

The fifth annual meeting of the United Community Fund was held on May 1st, 1961.

SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Room 201, 160 Bay Street EMpire 3-4971

OFFICERS

Honorary Chairman—M. Wallace McCutcheon, Q.C.

President and Chairman—R. T. Donald, M.B.E., Q.C.

Vice-President and Executive Director—Miss Florence L. Philpott.

The Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto is a council of individuals, public and voluntary community organizations and citizen groups, working together to assess the health, welfare and recreation needs of Metropolitan Toronto and to encourage the orderly development of well-balanced community services. It promotes measures for the raising of standards of social services and the development of public understanding and support of them. It offers its assistance in co-ordinating the services of the various welfare agencies both private and public. Another important aspect of the Council's activities is the assistance provided the United Community Fund through the preparation of reports on agency services and the undertaking of special studies. The programme of the Council is carried out through Area Planning Councils

throughout the City and suburbs; Planning Sections in Family and Child Welfare, Old Age, Health, Recreation, and Immigration; and the Research Department.

It also provides the following services: Central Volunteer Bureau; Information Service, providing accurate information to the general public on health, welfare and recreational services; the Christmas Bureau, which provides a clearing house for applications for Christmas assistance, and channels gifts from donors. Co-ordination of classes in prenatal education in Metropolitan Toronto.

The Council publishes a Directory of Health, Welfare and Recreational services in Metropolitan Toronto, a Directory of Social Centres for Older Persons, and a Directory of Summer Recreation.

The Council is supported by grants from the United Community Fund and municipalities, membership fees and Foundation grants for special projects. It holds membership, and participates in the Canadian Welfare Council, Ontario Welfare Council and United Community Funds and Councils of America, Inc.

CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH

Department of Citizenship and Immigration
Clerk of the Court—Mr. L. E. Fox, 1200 Bay Street. Telephone: WA. 5-4121.

Application for Canadian Citizenship should be made at the Court of Canadian Citizenship, 1200 Bay Street, Toronto.

The Court was established in April, 1955 and in the meantime has received over 174,000 applications. These were submitted by persons who came to Canada from many countries, including the United Kingdom, Austria, China, Estonia, Germany, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Poland and the Ukraine.

A newcomer to Canada may apply for Canadian citizenship when he has resided here for four years and nine months. However, wives of Canadian citizens may apply after one year's residence in Canada. Applicants should bring their passports, birth certificates and landing cards to the Court. The fee for other than a British subject is $10.

Three months after making application the person is called in for a hearing. At that time he is examined by the Presiding Judge as to his knowledge of the English or French language as well as his knowledge of the

privileges and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship. If this is satisfactory, he is called in again a few weeks later to take the oath of allegiance and receive his Certificate of Canadian Citizenship.

In the case of the British subject, the requirements are practically the same. However, he is not required to appear before the Judge, and the fee is only $5.00. If his application is accepted, his certificate is mailed to him.

Parents who have become Canadian citizens are entitled to apply for Canadian Citizenship on behalf of their minor children, born outside of Canada. These certificates are also mailed directly to applicants, and the fee is $1.00 in each case.

Mention should also be made of the miniature certificate, a laminated card 4" x 2¾" in size, which bears the holder's photograph, and is available to Canadian citizens for a charge of $2.00. Applicants for miniatures should bring in their Canadian birth certificates or certificates of Canadian Citizenship, as the case may be, and two passport photographs 1¾" x 1½" in size.

WEATHER RECORDS

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

The following information is supplied by the Director, Meteorological Branch, 315 Bloor St. West, Toronto; telephone EM. 2-6211.

For Forecasts, telephone WAlnut 5-4811.

Year	Temperature					Precipitation (ins.)	Winter* Snowfall (ins.)
	Mean			Extremes			
	Jan.	July	Year	Highest	Lowest		
1951	27.8	70.8	48.0	90	−4	35.40	52.8
1952	27.4	73.7	48.9	94	−5	26.18	70.0
1953	29.9	71.4	50.0	100	5	27.25	18.4
1954	21.3	70.2	47.9	93	−6	33.35	53.4
1955	24.9	75.8	49.2	98	−9	32.14	49.6
1956	24.8	68.1	46.9	95	−1	33.61	68.3
1957	20.6	70.4	48.3	92	−10	33.23	52.2
1958	25.6	70.2	46.8	90	−8	25.88	31.3
1959	21.7	72.5	48.1	94	−3	31.11	66.2
1960	26.0	68.8	47.3	92	−3	31.82	83.1

*Winter snowfall includes the amount falling in the previous autumn months and is the total of all the amounts of freshly fallen snow.

Weather Records—Continued

Season Day Degrees Below 65°F.

(September 1st to May 31st)

Season	Total Day Degrees	Season	Total Day Degrees
1950-51	6413	1955-56	7056
1951-52	6615	1956-57	6477
1952-53	6214	1957-58	6470
1953-54	6336	1958-59	7035
1954-55	6316	1959-60	6838

Extremes of Temperature, Precipitation and Sunshine

Highest temperature, 105°, July 9 and 10, 1936.

Warmest day, mean temperature, 92°, July 10, 1936.

Lowest temperature, –26.5°, January 10, 1859.

Coldest day, mean temperature, –16°, February 8, 1934.

Warmest year, mean temperature, 50.0°, 1953.

Coldest year, mean temperature, 40.5°, 1875.

Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours—3.88 inches, July 27, 1897.

Weather Records—Continued

Heaviest snowfall in 24 hours—20.5 inches, December 11-12, 1944.

Greatest yearly precipitation—50.17 inches, 1843.

Least yearly precipitation—23.84 inches, 1933.

Greatest winter snowfall—123.5 inches, 1869-70.

Least winter snowfall—18.4 inches, 1952-53.

Greatest total hours of sunshine—2,306 hours, 1900.

Least total hours of sunshine—1,844 hours, 1942.

Weather Averages — 1960

Mean temperature — 47.3°F. or 0.3° above average.

Precipitation—31.82 inches or 0.89 inches above average.

Snowfall for the winter 1959-60—74.6 inches or 20.1 inches above average.

Sunshine—2,068 hours or 30 hours above average.

THE O'KEEFE CENTRE FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

On October 1st, last year, Toronto cast its bid for international fame with an event that became the highlighted news of the entertainment world in 1960.

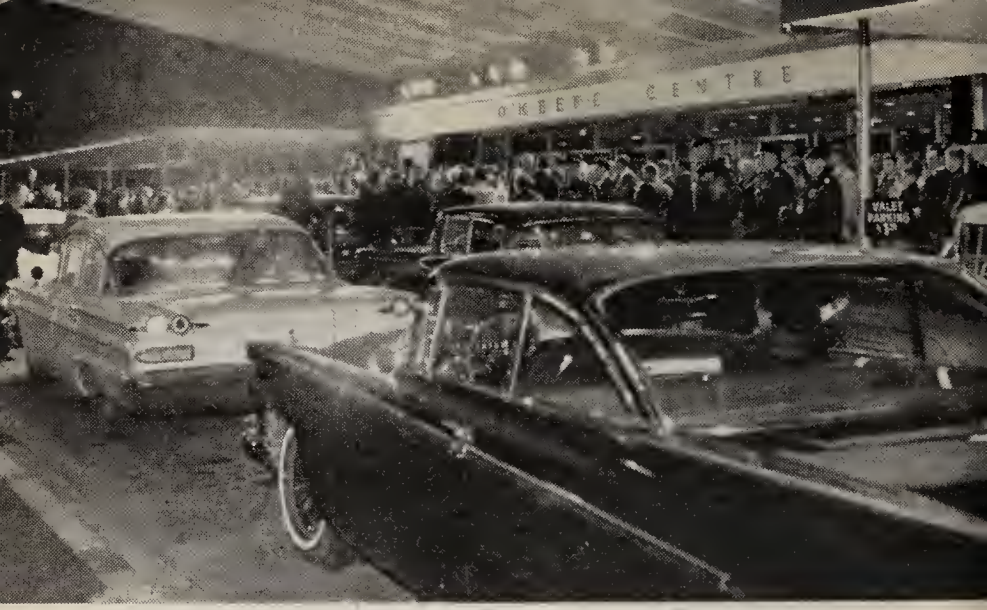
The date marked a double premiere—the first showing of the long-awaited Lerner and Loewe musical, "Camelot", and the opening of what has been described as one of the most beautiful theatres in North America—The O'Keefe Centre for the Performing Arts.

To Toronto, the Centre brought not only the glitter and excitement of world famous entertainers and first class productions, but also a general revitalization of the downtown metropolitan area. Business immediately assumed an upswing; hotels and restaurants in the vicinity reported a surge of new, after-dark activity, and convention delegates and visitors found in this new Toronto landmark an exciting attraction that helped make their stay memorable.

"The theatre," says Hugh Walker, Managing Director of the Centre, "was designed to support a variety of large-scale productions, including drama, opera, ballet and symphony concerts." How well its concept has worked in reality has already been established. To date,

the theatre has housed twelve different productions, varying from solo performances such as Harry Belafonte to full-scale productions such as the Royal Ballet. By the end of the first season in June, 1961, it will have entertained almost one million people. With its basic subscription list of some 18,000 members, plus an established audience of regular theatre-goers, party bookings, convention and industrial bookings the future of the Centre as a theatre for the finest of the world's entertainment seems guaranteed.

In design the theatre unites the elements of strength and beauty—an unmistakable architectural expression of theatre in its purest sense. Inside, the theatre is no less impressive. Comfort, good taste and design are criteria that serve performers as well as members of the audience. And this—emphasis on comfort and good design—both before and behind the curtain are probably the chief factors why this, the 3,200 seat Centre is building for Toronto the reputation of being one of North America's most popular theatre centres.



Opening Night, O'Keefe Centre

Some Statistics

Size—Largest theatre in Canada. Has 152,156 sq. feet. or 3.5 acres of floor area.

Seating Capacity—3,200 persons.

Stage—104 ft. x 60 ft. with an additional 24 ft. side.

Rehearsal Hall—same size as stage.

Stage Lighting—remote control.

Orchestra Area—mechanically operated elevator.

Orchestra pit—accommodates 50.

Facilities—

Escalators to Balcony.

Accommodation for hard-of-hearing and persons confined to wheelchairs.

Eight self-contained star dressing rooms.

Dressing rooms for chorus of 100.

THE TORONTO MENDELSSOHN CHOIR

Meredith G. Glassco, President

Walter Susskind, Conductor

W. Morley Smith, Q.C., Secretary-Treasurer

The Toronto Mendelssohn Choir is perhaps the oldest musical organization in Canada. Founded in 1894 by Dr. A. S. Vogt, it has presented great choral works not only in Toronto but in many large cities in the United States and during the last fifteen years has been very frequently engaged by Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for coast-to-coast broadcasts of its programs.

Its annual performance of Handel's "Messiah" in Massey Hall is considered to be among the finest presentations of this work in the world. It has also recorded this work as well as Bach's "St. Matthew Passion", and there has been and continues to be a very considerable sale of these recordings not only in Canada and the United States but also in Great Britain and various other countries.

In 1954 the Choir with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra presented these two works in Carnegie Hall, New York. This was the Choir's fifth visit to that City.

Every season the Choir presents outstanding performances of great choral works with famous

soloists and a symphony orchestra, in addition to its presentation of the "Messiah", either in its own concerts at Massey Hall or as 'guest artists' on other programs.

The Choir has had only five conductors during its long history; Dr. Vogt who founded it in 1894, Dr. H. A. Fricker from 1917 to 1942, Sir Ernest MacMillan from 1942 to 1957, Frederick Silvester during 1958 and 1959 and Walter Susskind, the present Conductor whose term commenced in 1960.

THE TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Susskind, is recognized as one of the ten leading orchestras of the North American Continent, and is the hub of the musical life of Toronto.

Its season consists of almost eighty concerts which include twelve pair of Tuesday-Wednesday series subscription concerts which attract world famous artists to this city to appear as guest soloists with the Orchestra; a series of twenty-six Sunday afternoon Pop Concerts; several evening concerts for Secondary School Students, and a number of afternoon concerts for school children; all presented in Massey Hall.

In addition to these concerts the T.S.O. plays a number of concerts each year in other cities in Canada and the United States. These visits of Toronto's famous Orchestra do much to enhance the prestige of this City and to display the cultural stature of Canada.

The operating budget of the T.S.O. for the 1960-61 Season has been set at $400,000 and the expected earned income is estimated at $210,000, leaving a balance of $190,000 to be raised through donations. Necessary funds are obtained through the work of the Board of Directors, the fabulous energy and unique activities of the Women's Committee of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Association, through donations from business firms and individuals, and annual grants from Metropolitan Toronto and the Canada Council.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra has a long and colourful history. In 1906 Mr. Frank Welsman and Dr. Edward Fisher organized an orchestra which became the T.S.O. In 1918 operations were suspended, and in 1922 Dr. Luigi von Kunitz organized an orchestra which he developed into an outstanding organization although concerts were presented at 5.00 p.m. due to the fact that the leading musicians were only available at that time between their engagements at the theatres and movie houses.

Upon the death of Dr. von Kunitz in 1931 Sir Ernest MacMillan was appointed conductor and a series of evening concerts was established as the new talking films made the musicians available in the evening. After serving the orchestra for 25 years, Sir Ernest retired in 1956 and the internationally famous conductor, Walter Susskind, was appointed.

Born in Prague, Walter Susskind was conducting at the Prague German Opera House when he was twenty. During the war he toured twenty-six countries as a concert pianist, finally making his home in England where he became conductor of the Carl Rosa and Sadler's Wells Opera Companies. He guest conducted the leading British orchestras and became conductor of the Scottish National Orchestra, and later conductor of the Victoria Symphony in Melbourne, Australia. During all this time he made regular tours as guest conductor of most of the leading orchestras of the world. Since coming to Toronto he has continued to travel extensively as guest conductor, presenting concerts with famous orchestras in concert halls, radio studios and recording sessions.

THE ART GALLERY OF TORONTO

317 DUNDAS STREET WEST

For more than 60 years The Art Gallery of Toronto has been collecting and exhibiting works of art for the enjoyment of the citizens of Toronto and its visitors.

In 1900 a public-spirited committee under Sir Edmund Walker took the first steps toward the incorporation of a Toronto gallery. The "Toronto Art Museum" as it was then known had no land, no building, and no collection.

However, in 1911, the generous bequest of The Grange by Mrs. Goldwin Smith gave the young institution its building site. In 1918 the first galleries were completed and since then the building has grown in stages to its present state.

The collection, too, had its beginnings in 1911 when an arrangement was made with the Canadian National Exhibition to receive on long-term loan works of art acquired by that Association. Today the visitor will find painting and sculpture ranging from Old Masters of the 14th century to young painters of today. A walk through the galleries will reward the visitor who enjoys Tintoretto, Rembrandt, van Dyck, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Degas, Renoir, William Ronald and Jimmy Ernst.

The Art Gallery of Toronto—Continued

Naturally the Gallery has an important collection of Canadian work. Perhaps the best known examples are *The West Wind*, by Tom Thomson, and *North Shore, Lake Superior*, by Lawren Harris. For the lover of contemporary art, there are representative foreign and Canadian works, including paintings by Riopelle, Buffet, Afro, Sutherland, Augustus John and sculpture by Henry Moore and Jacques Lipchitz.

Although the Gallery continues to borrow works from other collections to assemble special exhibitions like *Dutch Painting—The Golden Age* and the 1961 Vincent van Gogh Exhibition, it is also asked to lend paintings for the special exhibitions of other galleries.

The size and prestige of the collection has increased yearly through the gradual addition of paintings and sculpture by gift or purchase. Every item in the collection has been given or purchased with funds donated by private citizens and corporations.

In addition to these donations, the Gallery's work has been helped by grants from the Metropolitan Council. By agreement with the City of Toronto, the Gallery's grounds have been made into a public park, maintained by the City, and admission to the Gallery is free on

weekends and holidays. In consideration of this, the City makes an annual payment to the Gallery. Monies received from all levels of government constitute only 50 per cent of revenue necessary to meet current maintenance expenses.

Besides showing its permanent collection and changing exhibitions, the Gallery holds lectures and demonstrations, shows art films and gives tours, to stimulate the adult visitor. Regular school tours introduce the Gallery's collection

The Van Gogh Exhibition, held in February and March, 1961, attracted more than 100,000 visitors

and facilities to nearly 30,000 of the City's children every year.

Annual membership in the Gallery is open to everyone for a small yearly fee. The interest and support of its 5,000 members makes the Gallery a vigorous and influential voice in Toronto's public life.

THE NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA

One of the largest permanent theatrical organizations on the continent, the National Ballet of Canada has its headquarters in Toronto. Radiating from this central point it operates an internationally famed touring company which annually visits scores of cities across Canada and the United States, an academic-ballet school, unique on the continent, a summer school which each year attracts more than 300 students from all parts and has its own scenic, wardrobe, and business departments.

Founded in 1951 by artistic director Celia Franca, LL.D., L.I.S.T.D., the company had its first performance in November of the same year. Rehearsals are held in the picturesque and venerable St. Lawrence Hall, one of the city's historic landmarks, which dates back more than a century.

National Ballet of Canada.
Scene from "Pineapple Poll".

In September, 1959, the National Ballet School was founded for residential and day students at 111 Maitland Street. Registration more than doubled during its second year with pupils receiving unusual training in the arts, as well as regular educational subjects, coming from as far as California, Victoria, and the Bahamas.

The wardrobe department is located in the residential school at Maitland Street where ballet training, apart from the regular curriculum, is available to more than 200 students.

The National Ballet of Canada—Continued

For the Tenth Anniversary Season four new works, three by Canadian choreographers, were introduced. This bring to 20 the ballets commissioned from Canadians, many with original music also commissioned.

The only company in North America with four of the great classics ("Swan Lake", "Giselle", "The Nutcracker", and "Coppelia") in their entirety, it also has a large repertoire by distinguished European and U.S. choreographers such as Antony Tudor, Frederick Ashton, Walter Gore, John Cranko, and André Howard.

Head Office of the Company is 73 Adelaide Street West. From here, liaison with branches of The National Ballet Guild of Canada is carried on. The company arranges its own bookings inside Canada. Outside this country engagements are arranged through the William Morris Agency Inc., 1740 Broadway, New York City.

Artistic adviser is Kay Ambrose, noted author, artist, designer and lecturer. Ballet Mistress is Betty Oliphant; Musical Director, George Crum; Company Notator (Labanotation), Lucille McClure; General Manager, Carman B. Guild.

The National Ballet Guild of Canada was established formally by Letters Patent, October

27, 1951. Its purpose was to create and maintain a professional ballet company in and for Canada which would strive for the highest standard of performance and offer to talented young Canadians and to other associated artists the opportunity for a ballet career in Canada. Guild branches are in Toronto, London (Ont.), Windsor, Belleville, Hamilton, Montreal, Calgary, Edmonton, Quebec and other cities.

CANADIAN OPERA COMPANY

The Canadian Opera Company, formerly the Opera Festival Association of Toronto, now in its twelfth season, was formed in 1950, and is responsible for developing the first repertory opera company on a professional basis in Canada.

With headquarters at 135A Avenue Road, the Company and its Chamber Opera Group have produced and performed a total of thirty different operatic works.

Their repertory includes the operas of Mozart, Verdi, Puccini, Mennoti, Gounod, Smetana, Bizet, Rossini, Massenet, Humperdinck, Wolf-Ferrari, Pergolese, Offenbach, J. Strauss Jr., Lehar, and Rodgers and Hammerstein.

Canadian Opera Company—Continued

The Chamber Opera Group recently completed a tour of sixty-two cities of Canada, covering nine provinces with Nicolai's "The Merry Wives of Windsor".

Besides this touring group, the Canadian Opera Company have an annual engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre here in Toronto and from 1961 onwards at the O'Keefe Centre, where they perform three to four new works, for a two-week season or more.

Herman Geiger-Torel, who has made a tremendous impact on the development of opera in Canada, is general director and provides employment for Canadian talents in their own country. With few exceptions of prominent guest artists, the opera's outstanding group of operatic voices are either Canadian by birth or by residence.

President of the board is Frank McEachren.

The Company is aided by a capable and energetic women's committee, headed by Mrs. Russell T. Payton who is president. This group is particularly interested in the ticket sale and in the opportunities provided to Canadian professional singers, students and graduates of the Royal Conservatory of Music. They also serve on the board of directors of the Company.

MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

(For List of Members of Council, Committees and Officials, see pages 322-327)

Population—1,527,105

Area—153,402 acres

The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act, 1953, as amended, provides for a federal system of municipal government, for certain financial and other purposes, for the City of Toronto and 12 suburban municipalities.

The 13 area municipalities of the federation retain their autonomy in respect to local matters and have representation on the Metropolitan Council, which is the legislative body of the federation and is responsible for the provision of the Metropolitan Services.

The Metropolitan Council is composed of the mayor, 2 senior controllers and the senior alderman of each of the 9 wards of the City of Toronto (senior according to votes at the preceding election), and the head of the council of each of the foregoing 12 suburban municipalities, making a total of 24 members.

At the first meeting of the Metropolitan Council in the year 1955, and in each year thereafter, at which a quorum is present, the

Metropolitan Council shall organize as a council and elect as chairman one of the members of the Metropolitan Council, or any other person, to hold office for that year and until his successor is elected or appointed.

The powers and responsibilities of the Metropolitan Council extend to the following:

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Administration of justice within the area and maintenance of courts and jail, including Juvenile and Family Courts. (York County is required to contribute to these expenses.)

ASSESSMENT — Establishment of a uniform assessment system throughout the metropolitan area.

EDUCATION—A Metropolitan School Board to correlate the educational facilities in the metropolitan area and through the Metropolitan Corporation finance the local school boards in each of the area municipalities to the extent of:

$190 per year for each primary pupil;
$315 per year for each academic secondary pupil;
$350 per year for each commercial secondary pupil;
and
$535 per year for each technical pupil.

Assumes total cost of operation of approved special education classes. Assumes responsibility for repayment of cost of school projects which are approved for legislative grant purposes.

FINANCES — The Metropolitan Corporation establishes an annual budget for its estimated expenditures and collects that amount from the 13 constituent municipalities by a metropolitan levy upon the assessment in each local municipality. Local municipalities no longer issue debentures. Their requirements for debenture financing are submitted to the Metropolitan Corporation. The Metropolitan Corporation determines, subject to an appeal to the Ontario Municipal Board, what local permanent financing should be done and debentures for such requirements are issued by the Metropolitan Corporation and no longer by the local municipality.

LICENSING—The Metropolitan Licensing Commission exercises jurisdiction over practically all aspects of licensing in the metropolitan area.

PARKS—The Metropolitan Corporation is empowered to establish metropolitan parks under the Metropolitan Parks Department which was established in 1955.

PLANNING—The Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board has jurisdiction over the metropolitan area and all adjoining township areas. Its duties include the preparation of an official plan for the metropolitan planning area, the general scope of which shall include land uses, ways of communication, sanitation, green belts and park areas, and public transportation.

POLICE—Police services within the City of Toronto and the twelve area municipalities are provided by the Metropolitan Toronto Police, responsible to the Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Police.

ROADS—The designation of certain highways as metropolitan roads and the establishment of an arterial system of highways. Metropolitan roads are financed to the extent of 50% for construction and maintenance by the Metropolitan Corporation and 50% by the Province of Ontario.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL—The construction and maintenance of trunk sewer mains and sewage treatment plants providing a metropolitan sewage disposal system which accepts sewage from each of the 13 municipalities on a wholesale basis. The local sewage collection systems remain the responsibility of the local municipalities.

TRANSPORTATION—Appointment of a five-man Toronto Transit Commission responsible for all public transportation in the metropolitan area, other than railways and taxis. (Also see under Toronto Transit Commission.)

WATER SUPPLY—The construction and maintenance of pumping stations, treatment plants, trunk mains and reservoirs for the wholesale distribution of water to the 13 municipalities. The Metropolitan Corporation sells water to the local municipalities on a wholesale basis. The local distribution systems and the retail sale of water to consumers remain the responsibility of the local municipalities.

WELFARE AND HOUSING SERVICES—The hospitalization of indigent patients; Post sanatorium care for consumptives; Homes for the Aged; the maintenance of wards of Children's Aid Societies; the maintenance and education of children in Ontario Training Schools; Riverdale Hospital and housing.

City of Toronto Streets Designated as Metropolitan Roads

Annette St.

Avenue Rd., Bloor St. W. to Lonsdale Rd.

Avenue Rd., Oxton Ave. to North City Limits

Aylmer Ave.

Bathurst St.

Bayview Ave.

Bayview Ave. Extension, Queen St. to City Limits

Beverley St.

Bloor St. W. and E.

Broadview Ave., Danforth Ave. to North City Limits

Castle Frank Road, Bloor St. to Drumsnab Rd.

Cherry St. at Lake Shore Blvd. E., approx. 750 ft.

Coxwell Ave.

Danforth Ave.

Drumsnab Rd., Castle Frank Rd. to Bloor St.

Dufferin St., Dundas St. W., to North City Limits

Dundas St. W. and E.

Dupont St.

East Don Roadway

Eastern Ave., Leslie St. to Queen St. E.

Eglinton Ave. E. and W.

F. G. Gardiner Expressway

Glen Echo Dr.

Jane St.

Jarvis St.

Keele St.

Kingston Rd.

Lake Shore Blvd. E. and W.

Leslie St., Lake Shore Blvd. E. to Eastern Ave.

Metropolitan Toronto—Continued

Lawrence Ave. E. and W.

Lonsdale Rd., Avenue Rd. to Oriole Pkwy.

Moore Ave.

Mount Pleasant Rd.

Old Weston Rd.

Oriole Pkwy., Lonsdale Rd. to Oxton Ave.

Oxton Ave., Oriole Pkwy. to Avenue Rd.

Pape Ave.

Park Dr. Reservation, Mount Pleasant Rd. to East City Limits

Parkside Dr.

Queen's Pk. and Queen's Pk. Cres. E. and W.

Queen St. E., Eastern Ave. to Kingston Rd.

Queensway, from Roncesvalles Ave. to West City Limits

Rees St., Lake Shore Blvd. W. to Queen's Quay

River St., north of Gerrard St.

Riverside Dr.

Rosedale Valley Rd.

Roxborough St. E. and W.

Russell Hill Dr., Spadina Rd. to St. Clair Ave. W.

St. Clair Ave. E. and W., West City Limits to Mount Pleasant Rd.

St. George St.

Spadina Ave. (include Spadina Cres.)

Spadina Rd., Bloor St. W. to Russell Hill Dr.

University Ave.

Vaughan Rd., Bathurst St. to Dufferin St.

West Don Roadway, north of Queen St.

Weston Rd.

Woodbine Ave.

Yonge St.

MUNICIPALITIES IN METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Municipality	Mayor or Reeve	Clerk	Offices	Pop.	Acreage	Assessment*
City of Toronto	Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.	C. E. Norris	City Hall	644,948	22,336	1,841,303,445
Towns						
Leaside	Mayor C. H. Hiscott	R. V. Burgess	235 McRae Drive	16,645	1,152	69,805,441
Mimico	Mayor Hugh M. Griggs	M. K. Maccabe	261 Royal York Rd.	16,442	512	31,364,214
New Toronto	Mayor D. R. Russell	J. H. Miller	185 Fifth Street	12,941	768	42,772,463
Weston	Mayor George W. Bull	G. H. Clarkson	2000 Weston Road	9,535	640	22,727,693
Villages						
Forest Hill	Reeve L. T. Simonsky	L. W. Archer	333 Lonsdale Road	20,386	960	66,130,353
Long Branch	Reeve Mrs. M. Curtis	J. M. McIlroy	1560 Lakeshore Road	10,783	576	18,220,307
Swansea	Reeve Mrs. D. Hague	N. L. Ivey	95 Lavinia Avenue	9,522	640	23,100,602
Townships						
East York	Reeve Miss T. Davidson	Miss D. M. Tucker	Coxwell and Mortimer	69,373	3,776	119,426,819
Etobicoke	Reeve H. O. Waffle	S. W. Eckersley	550 Burnhamthorpe Rd.	145,847	27,328	425,123,949
North York	Reeve N. C. Goodhead	A. G. Standing	5000 Yonge Street	247,764	44,608	603,812,716
Scarborough	Reeve A. M. Campbell	C. A. Tripp	2001 Eglinton Ave. E.	198,724	45,056	390,800,198
York	Reeve Fred C. Taylor	H. G. Courtman	2700 Eglinton Ave. W.	124,195	5,050	220,281,643
Metropolitan Toronto	Chairman of Council, Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., Room 203, City Hall, Toronto.	W. W. Gardhouse	67 Adelaide St. E.	1,527,105	153,402	3,874,869,843

*Latest taxable assessment figures, compiled by assessors for 1961 taxes, including Section 51A, not revised.

Municipalities Forming Metropolitan Toronto

HISTORIC TORONTO

THE FRENCH PERIOD

The history of Toronto dates back almost three hundred years when the present site, long before the advent of the white race, was the southern end of the most important of the Indian trails connecting Lake Huron and Lake Ontario. During the 16th and 17th centuries, this site was called **"The Toronto Carrying Place".** The trail ran from the mouth of the Humber River to the Holland River, thence by water to Lake Huron. A monument and plaque marking the Indian trail was erected at the corner of Weston Road and Clouston Road, Mount Dennis, on May 8, 1948, by the York Pioneer and Historical Society and the Toronto and York Roads Commission. To that intrepid explorer, LaSalle, must go the credit in large measure for making famous The Carrying Place. While his exploits are almost forgotten in the Province of Ontario which knew him so well in those early days, his name is held in reverence elsewhere across Canada, even to the Rocky Mountains. At that time, what is now the Province of Ontario was covered with dense hardwood forests penetrated only in a few directions by means of Indian trails. **The name "Toronto" is of Huron Indian origin, signifying either "a place of meeting" or "plenty".** At first, the name "Toronto" applied to the area surrounding the northern end of the trail at Lake

Simcoe, but in later years, the name became associated with the southern end of the trail on Lake Ontario. In those early days there was great rivalry between the French and English fur traders for control of the lucrative business in furs. The French had a fortified trading post at Niagara, and the English built one at Oswego further to the east on the south side of Lake Ontario, in an effort to divert the trade in furs from the French. To counteract this loss in trade, the French established a fortified trading post in 1750 at a site which is now at the foot of Dufferin Street. This post was built by the order of the Governor of New France, Le Marquis de la Jonquière, and was named Fort Rouillé after the Colonial Minister of that time, but was generally called Fort Toronto. There had been temporary trading posts in the vicinity of the Humber River from as early as 1678.

As a phase of the Seven Years' War on this continent between the British and French nations for colonial empire, Fort Rouillé was burned in 1759, in order to prevent English occupation, the French garrison withdrawing to Montreal. Fort Niagara was, at that time, being besieged by British Forces and soon fell.

By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, France surrendered to Great Britain all claims to territory east of the Mississippi. Great Britain, by this

time, had eliminated all foreign claimants to the region east of the Mississippi and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

— From the Imperial Oil Collection.

LaSALLE

Crossing the Toronto Portage, 1681, on his way to the Mississippi.

THE BRITISH PERIOD

The Toronto Purchase 1788

As part of a plan for the re-opening of the route between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron, and for the control of the rich fur trade, Sir Guy Carleton, 1st Baron Dorchester, during his second appointment as Governor-in-Chief of Canada, 1786-1796, arranged in 1788 for a conference to be held between representatives of the Government and the Chiefs of the Mississauga Indians, to negotiate for the purchase of the lands on which the city is now situated. Part of the price paid to the Indians was 149 barrels of goods, blankets, bolts of cloth, axes and a wealth of articles dear to the hearts of the Indians.

Town Planning

It had been previously decided by the British Government to establish a town at Toronto, and in 1788, on orders from Lord Dorchester, a site was surveyed by Alexander Aitken.

Later in the same year Captain Gother Mann, commanding the Royal Engineers in Canada, made similar investigations. Nothing resulted from these activities and plans at the time. Captain Mann had completed a survey and laid out a town of considerable size on the very same site where now stands Toronto. His survey took

in the whole territory surrounded by High Park, Broadview Avenue and Bloor Street. The residential area laid out consisted of 43 blocks, divided by streets laid out at right angles to each other. The military buildings were to stand in a great square, right in the centre of the area surveyed. This square today would comprise all the lands in Toronto south of College Street to the Bay, between Dufferin Street and Parliament Street. Captain Gother Mann gave the name of "Torento" to his proposed town, and it was under that name that the plan of the town, including a full set of particulars, was forwarded to England with the Colonial Correspondence in the year 1790.

The Province of Upper Canada

By the Constitutional Act, 1791, Quebec was divided into two separate provinces, Lower Canada and Upper Canada. The Province of Upper Canada comprising all lands west of the Ottawa River was constituted to meet the needs of some six thousand settlers mostly parties of veterans of American birth, who had fought on the side of the British against the Revolution, in the Queen's Rangers, Butler's Rangers or other regular or irregular troops. These settlers were of English speech, unfamiliar with the French Civil Law as exercised in Quebec. By the Constitutional Act, these settlers living west

of the Ottawa River were given the right to establish a government of their own, with an elective legislature patterned on the constitution of Great Britain. The King sent out a Lieutenant-Governor, a Chief Justice, an Attorney-General and other officials to organize the new government.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe, who had commanded the Queen's Rangers against the American revolutionists and had returned to England on parole and, at the time, was living in retirement on his rural estate in Devonshire, was chosen by the King in 1791 as the first Lieutenant-Governor of the newly created Province of Upper Canada.

Simcoe set sail for Canada on September 26, 1791, and landed at Quebec. The next year he proceeded by batteaux to Kingston, arriving there July 1, 1792. He issued the writs for the election of the new government of Upper Canada the same month, after which he moved to Niagara, later to be renamed Newark, where the Provisional Capital of Upper Canada was established. The first meeting of the legislature for Upper Canada was held at Newark on September 17, 1792; it numbered 23 members in all, seven councillors and sixteen elected members.

The Founding of Toronto

Governor John Graves Simcoe favoured laying out the new capital of the Province of Upper Canada on the site of the present City of London, it being his opinion that the frontier of an enemy state was an unsuitable place for a capital. As a temporary arrangement, however, he decided to establish the seat of Government on the north shore of Lake Ontario where now stands the City of Toronto. This, because of its strategic location and easily defended natural harbour, he had selected as a site for an arsenal. Governor Simcoe had had his first glimpse of Toronto on May 2, 1793, when accompanied by his officers, he was rowed from Newark around the head of Lake Ontario in batteaux.

On July 20, 1793, Governor Simcoe sent a hundred men of the Queen's Rangers, a new corps with the old name, who crossed the Lake from Newark. This corps landed somewhere near the foot of Bathurst Street, and commenced the work of laying out the site for the new town. Governor Simcoe officially arrived in Toronto Bay on July 30, 1793, which is the date observed as **Founder's Day** by the citizens of Toronto, especially those of United Empire Loyalist descent.

— *By C. W. Jefferys — Imperial Oil Collection.*

Mrs. Simcoe sketching the first picture of Toronto Bay, 1793, while her husband, Lieutenant-Colonel John Graves Simcoe, first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, looks on.

The Town of York

Governor Simcoe, on August 26, 1793, changed the name of Toronto to York, in honour of the Duke of York, son of the then King George III, a salute being fired at noon the next day, in celebration of the change.

York, in 1793, consisted only of the military works; it was not until the next year, 1794, that the erection of buildings was commenced to house the various officials.

The Legislative Assembly continued to meet at Newark until 1796. In that year Governor Simcoe issued instruction for the erection of the Legislative Buildings at York. These were commenced in July, 1796. The first session of the second Legislature of Upper Canada was held in York beginning June 1, 1797, but in temporary quarters, the new buildings being unfinished.

Because of ill health, Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe was granted leave of absence and set out for England on July 9, 1796, never to return. In the same year he was promoted to the local rank of Lieutenant-General which was later confirmed in the Army. In 1806 he was appointed to succeed General Lake as Commander-in-Chief and Governor of India. While he was making preparations to go to India, the British Government, alarmed at the threat of Napoleon

to Portugal, decided to send Simcoe with an Army to Tagus to join the British Navy there. On the voyage out he was taken ill and had to return. He died at Exeter on October 26, 1806, and was buried at the family seat, Wolford Lodge, Devon, England.

War with the United States

During the War of 1812-14 the town of York was occupied by the United States Forces in 1813 at which time the Legislative Assembly Buildings and Archives were burned; and the Mace, emblem of sovereignty and authority for many centuries in the British Empire, was carried away. In reprisal for the burning and plundering of the Town of York, the British forces captured Washington, and burned all its public buildings. It is said that before setting fire to the President's Mansion, a regiment of Scottish soldiers devoured a fine dinner prepared for the President, then they burned as much of the house as possible, leaving only an outer shell. The President's Mansion was restored afterwards, and is now called the White House, for the reason that it had to be covered with many coats of white paint to conceal the marks of its severe burning. In 1934, during Toronto's Centennial Celebrations, the Mace was returned to the Ontario Government through the good offices of the late President of the United States,

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as a gesture of international goodwill.

This historic Mace now alternates between the Royal Ontario Museum on Bloor Street West and Fort York, Fleet Street at Strachan Avenue, where it is on display during the open season. On occasions this Mace is used in the impressive ceremonies carried out at the official opening of the Provincial Legislature.

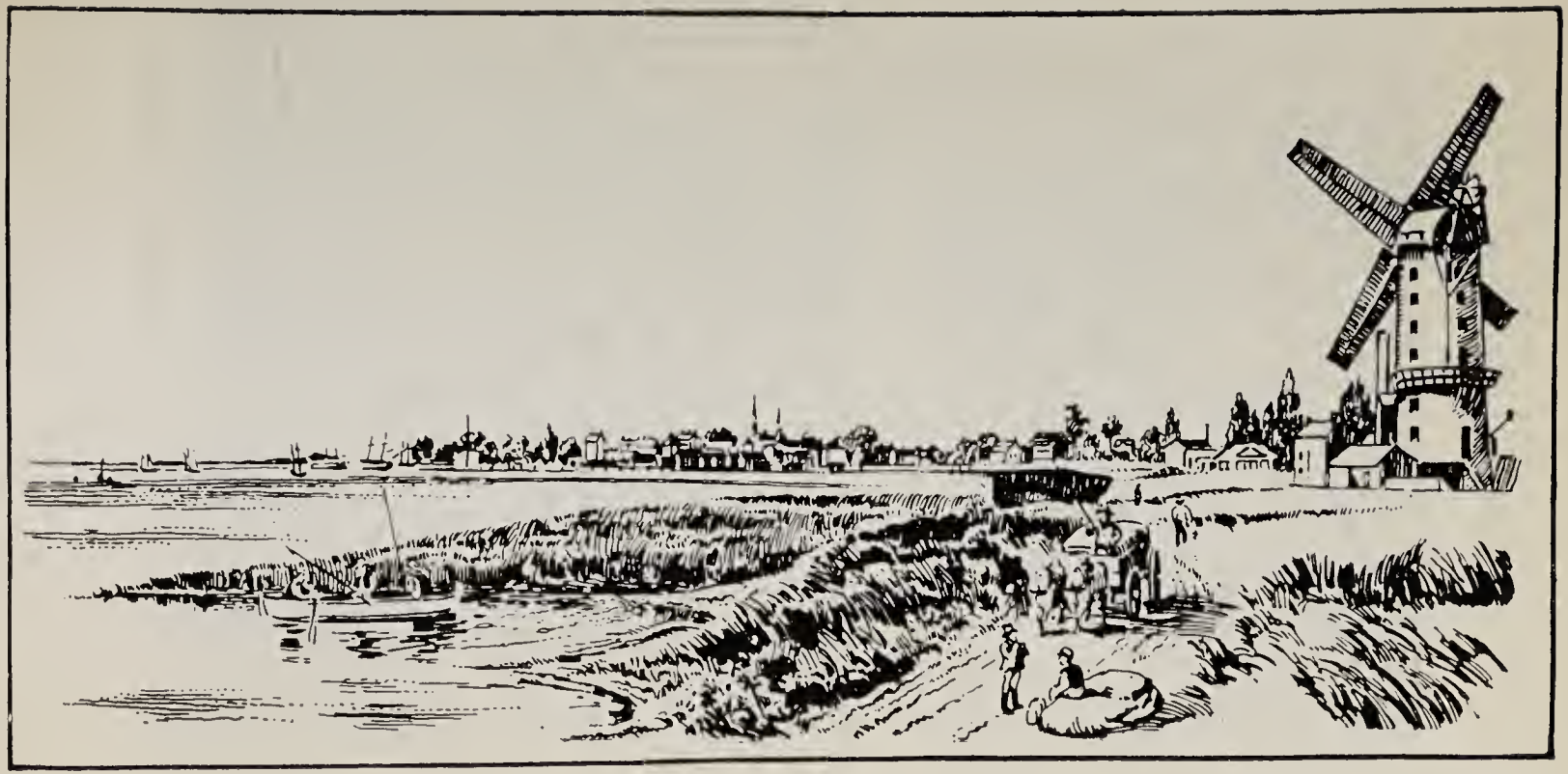
The City of Toronto, 1834

In 1834, the population having increased to over 9,000, the Government of the Province of Upper Canada passed an Act, dated March 6, 1834, to extend the limits of the Town of York and to incorporate the said Town into a City, under the name of the City of Toronto.

The preamble of the Bill declared:

Whereas, from the rapid increase of the population, commerce and wealth of the Town of York, a more efficient system of police and municipal government than now established, has become obviously necessary; and

Whereas, none appears so likely to attain effectually the objects desired, as the erecton thereof into a City, and the incorporation of the inhabitants, and vesting in them the power to elect a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council-



— *Imperial Oil Collection.*

Toronto, 1834, from the East, showing the Gooderham Windmill.

men and other officers, for the management of the affairs of the said City and the levying of such moderate taxes, as may be necessary for improvements and other public purposes; and

Whereas, the name of York is common to so many towns and places that it is desirable for avoiding inconvenience and confusion, to designate the Capital of the Province by a name which will better distinguish it, and none appears more eligible than that by which the site of the present town was known before the name of York was assigned to it:

"Therefore, His Majesty, by and with the advice, etc., etc."

The first municipal elections in the City of Toronto were held on Thursday, March 27, 1834. At this time all voting was by open vote.

It is of interest to note, in passing, that voting by ballot was introduced first in Toronto municipal elections on January 1, 1867. At Federal elections, however, the system of open voting continued until 1874. All male householders had the franchise, whether owners or tenants. The City was divided into five wards: St. Andrew, St. David, St. George, St. Lawrence, and St. Patrick, and, in each, two aldermen and two councilmen were elected. The mayor was chosen, by council, from among the aldermen.

Residence of William Lyon Mackenzie, first Mayor of Toronto, 1834.
Location—82 Bond Street.

Toronto's First Mayor

William Lyon Mackenzie, the grandfather on his mother's side of the former Prime Minister of Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie King, was chosen by his fellow members of Council, as the first Mayor of the City of Toronto, in the year 1834. Mackenzie moved to York in 1824 and was elected a member of Parliament in 1828. He was founder and editor of a newspaper, the Colonial Advocate, in which he denounced the government in no uncertain terms for mismanagement and corruption caused by nepotism in its appointments to office. It is interesting to note that following the rebellion of 1837, William Lyon Mackenzie fled into exile to New York State, where his youngest daughter was born, who afterwards became the mother of the former Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King.

The home of the first Mayor, located at 82 Bond Street, is maintained as a historic site.

TORONTO PORTRAITS

The Opening of Yonge Street, from a point about three miles north of the waterfront to Holland Landing, was one of the notable achievements of Governor Simcoe. The work of clearing, which was carried out by the soldiers of the York Garrison, was commenced on

December 28, 1795, and occupied most of the winter. It was named after Sir George Yonge, Secretary of State for War of Great Britain.

A public notice appeared in the Upper Canada Gazette of March 27, 1801, giving notice of the proposal to complete that part of Yonge Street between the Town of York and the three mile post. The work was completed in 1802, and paid for by public subscription. Yonge Street, south of Lot Street (Queen), was not opened as a public thoroughfare until 1820. York then comprised only twelve blocks immediately north of the Parliament Buildings, which were situated close to the waterfront at the foot of what is now Berkeley Street.

Governor Simcoe saw the urgent need for the opening of roads for the future economic development of the Province of Upper Canada, as well as from a military standpoint. Under his direction a party of the Queen's Rangers from the Garrison of Fort York also commenced the opening of a road from the head of Lake Ontario to the River Thames. It was named Dundas Street in hour of the Secretary to the Colonies, Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville.

The first extensive industry was established in Toronto in 1812 when Jesse Ketchum

started the business of tanning hides at what is now the southwest corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets. At that time, in the Town of York, there was a blacksmith, a wainwright, a candlemaker, a clock maker, a hat maker and a cobbler.

Toronto's first street lighting system was placed in service during the year 1842, the illuminant being gas; at that time Toronto was one of eleven cities on the North American Continent to have a street lighting system. Electric arc lights made their appearance in 1884. Today, there are approximately 40,000 street lights in the City of Toronto. Toronto is considered to be one of the most modern-lighted cities of its size on this continent.

The first local public transportation service was operated by a cabinet maker by the name of Williams who inaugurated in 1849 an omnibus service from St. Lawrence Market to Yorkville near Bloor Street, by way of King and Yonge Streets. In 1861 a franchise was given the Toronto Street Railway Company for the operation of rail transportation with horse-drawn street cars to operate at not more than thirty-minute intervals, and at a speed of six miles per hour. The first street railway in Canada was operated on Yonge Street on September 11, 1861.

In May, 1842, just eight years after incorporation as a City, Charles Dickens wrote this most illuminating description of Toronto: "The town itself is full of life and motion, bustle, business and improvement. The streets are well paved and lighted with gas; the houses are large and good; the shops excellent, many of them having a display of goods in their windows such as may be seen in thriving towns in England, and some which would do no discredit to the metropolis itself. There is a good stone prison here, and there are, besides, a handsome church, a court house, public offices, many commodious private residences and a Government observatory for noting and recording the magnetic variations."

The discovery of insulin, one of the most accurately planned scientific developments that the world has ever known, was made at the physiology laboratories of the University of Toronto in the year 1921, by the late Sir F.ederick Banting, Dr. Charles H. Best and Dr. J. B. Collip, working under Professor J. J. R. McLeod. The Nobel Prize for the discovery of insulin was awarded to Doctors Banting and Best, who, in turn, divided the gratuities attached thereto with Doctors Collip and McLeod. The prolongation of life made possible by the discovery of Insulin has made Toronto a name

revered to all those who have suffered with Diabetes and the mecca for all scientists, the world over, interested in the study of such an important disease.

The Invention of Standard Time by Sanford Fleming, in 1879, was one of the notable achievements of a citizen of Toronto in the earlier days. After Mr. Fleming had read a paper on his invention before the Canadian Institute in February, 1879, the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada, sent out copies of the address to all Governments. The Czar of Russia called an International Time Convention which met in Rome in 1882. This meeting was adjourned and met at Washington, D.C., in 1883. At the Washington Conference, Standard Time was adopted by most countries of the world, the system going into effect on November 18, 1883. Toronto's clocks were advanced 17 minutes to bring them into line line with the 75th meridian.

Mr. Sanford Fleming was knighted by the late Queen Victoria, in recognition of the importance of his invention.

The first municipal offices and City Hall were located in the upper portion of the new Market building which had been erected by the Town of York in 1833 on lands on the south side of King Street, between Jarvis and Market

Streets. Here the first city council meeting of the newly created City of Toronto was held in the year 1834. This building was demolished in 1849.

The first City Hall was erected in the year 1844, on the south side of Front Street between Jarvis and Market Streets, and now forms part of the St. Lawrence Market. It was designed by an English architect, Henry Bowyer Lane, who also designed an addition to Osgoode Hall and three churches, Trinity, 1843; St. George, 1844; and Holy Trinity, 1847.

The site of the present City Hall, expropriated in 1884, is a large parcel of land bounded on the south by Queen Street, on the west by Bay Street, on the north by Albert Street, and on the east by James Street. The frontage on Queen Street is 331 feet. For 1960 the land is assessed at $1,886,790.00 and the building at $2,970,200.00 for a total assessment of $4,856,990.00. The building was intended, originally, for Court House purposes only, but it was decided, subsequently, to erect a combined City Hall and Court House.

The cornerstone of the present City Hall is located at the southwest corner of the tower foundation, and was laid by Mayor E. F. Clarke on November 21, 1891. The building

was opened for public business on September 18, 1899, with Mayor John Shaw presiding. The total cost (including site, clock, bells and furniture) did not exceed $2,500,000.00 although it has a floor space of 5.4 acres.

The tower of the City Hall rises to a height of approximately 300 feet from the sidewalk. In the tower is installed a massive clock of British manufacture with three bells which are used for striking the quarter hours, half hours and the hours. The smallest bell (quarter bell) weighs 1,904 pounds, the next largest (half bell) 3,339 pounds, and the largest (hour bell) 11,648 pounds. The bells were rung for the first time at midnight, December 31, 1900, ushering in the twentieth century. The diameter of the clock face is 20 feet. The architect of the City Hall was Edward James Lennox, whose name and profession are carved on blocks of stone, one initial on each block, underneath the eaves of the roof, on the south, east and west sides of the City Hall building.

The great stained glass window in the City Hall depicting "The Union of Commerce and Industry" symbolizes the upbuilding of Toronto. The Civic Queen stands hand in hand with the sponsor of Industry, behind whom are grouped representatives of the various trades, while on her right, representing Commerce, are figures

The Great Stained Glass Window and Memorial on the main staircase of the City Hall. The Memorial contains "The Golden Book of Remembrance", dedicated to the citizens of Toronto who gave their lives in the Second World War.

symbolic of the continents. Toronto's shipping and building interests are also depicted in the design. The distant building surmounted by a cupola is a faithful representation of the old City Hall front, while the portion of the structure with scaffolding surrounding it is the south-west corner of the new City Hall, from a careful drawing specially made for the window at the time the building was in the course of construction. The rising sun, emblematic of activity, spreads its rays across a wide expanse of sky and sea. In the top panels, the Arms of the City of Toronto are shown with the Motto: "Industry — Intelligence — Integrity", flanked by symbolic figures of "Peace" and "Honour".

The window, owing to its originality of design and special artistic excellence, has long since become well known, and is ever a source of pleasure to visitors, more particularly to persons familiar with the technical details of such work. The window measures 16 x 23 feet. It was designed by Mr. Robert McCausland of Toronto, and carried out in his studios under his personal supervision in 1899.

The Toronto Cenotaph, inscribed with majestic simplicity: "To Our Glorious Dead", stands on a wide stone approach in front of the City Hall, a symbol of Toronto's sacrifice. The Cenotaph, "dedicated by the citizens of Toronto

to the undying memory of those who fell in the Great War 1914-1918", was designed after the style of the great Cenotaph in London and cut, fittingly enough, in granite from the heart of Canada—the "Canadian Shield" of the geologists.

Civic Employee War Veterans' Honour Guard placing wreath at Cenotaph November 11th, 1960.

Each year on Remembrance Day at the sound of Big Ben striking the hour of eleven o'clock, the enwreathed shrine becomes the scene of an impressive ceremony. The clamour of the city is hushed for two minutes. Heads are bowed, and Toronto remembers with gratitude and sorrow those who fell in World Wars I and II.

More than five thousand Toronto men gave their lives in the First Great War of the 20th century. Of the many thousands more who fought in the second great conflict, World War II, over thirty-five hundred fell.

The Toronto Cenotaph was erected seven years after the Great War, its erection being noted by a tablet which bears this inscription: "This stone was laid on June 25th, 1925, by Field Marshal the Earl Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Great War. Thomas Foster, Mayor."

On its sides appear the names of nine of the many historic engagements in which the men of Toronto played a valiant part in World War I —Ypres, Somme, Mount Sorrell, Vimy, Paaschendaele, Amiens, Arras, Cambrai, Zeebrugge.

The Golden Book of Remembrance is contained in a Memorial, erected by the Corporation of the City of Toronto, on the landing of the main stairway in the front corridor of the

City Hall. The Memorial is dedicated "To the glorious memory of brave men and women of the City of Toronto who gave their lives for their Country in the War, 1939-1945." It was unveiled by Robert H. Saunders, C.B.E., K.C., Mayor of Toronto, on December 28, 1947. The Book contains the following inscription: "This Golden Book of Remembrance is dedicated to the glory of God and in loving memory of Toronto's sons and daughters, who gave their lives in the cause of Freedom, during the War, 1939-1945. Herein are inscribed their names." It contains some 3,500 names. The following inscription is on the two front pages of the Golden Book of Remembrance:

"They are not dead, for to live in hearts one leaves behind is not to die."

"They shall grow not old as we that are left grow old."

"Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn."

"At the going down of the sun and in the morning we will remember them."

HANDY FACTS ABOUT TORONTO
DECEMBER, 1960

Altitude—	
At Yonge and Wellington Streets, above the mean sea level at New York Harbour..	268 ft.
Mean Level of Lake Ontario 1861 to date.....	246.01 ft.
Mean Level of Lake Ontario— 1960.....	246.10 ft.
Area—	
Land—square miles.....	35.09
Water—square miles.....	5.54
Assessment—(see Taxation)	
Buildings—	
Total value of building and other structures for which permits were issued in 1960.....	$107,471,474.00
Number of permits issued..	11,733
Number of buildings and structures erected.....	11,902
Canadian National Exhibition—	
Attendance—1960.....	2,962,500
Value of buildings and plant (approx.).....	$50,000,000.00

Dates 1961—August 18th to September 4th, inclusive (excluding Sundays)

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

City Hall—

Foundation stone laid	1891
Total cost	$2,500,000.00
Height of tower	300 ft.

Election Data—Municipal, December 1, 1960

Number of electors	401,018
Number who voted	185,895 (46.3%)

Employees—

Fire Department	1,210
Other Departments (permanent and temporary)	5,091
Total	6,301

Harbour—

Total number of vessels entering and leaving port in 1960	4,515
Total tonnage, cargo entering and leaving port	4,637,364
Entrance and clearance of vessels engaged in direct overseas business	1,708

History of City—

French Fortified Post—1750.

First British Post—1793.

Incorporated as City—March 6th, 1834.

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Homes (1960)—		
Occupied by owners		89,000
Occupied by tenants		15,098
Vacant, unfinished and uninhabitable		1,768
		105,866
	No. Living Units	
Apartment Houses	32,270	
Apartments over stores	11,699	
Duplexes, triplexes, etc.	15,098	
		59,058
Grand total, number of living units		164,924
Housing—		
Regent Park (North) Housing Project—		
Low Rental Housing		1,398 units
Emergency Housing (as at February 1, 1961)—		
Rents geared to income as in Regent Park		81 units
Limited Dividend Housing—		
Moderate Rental with Fixed Rents:		
Phin Park	34 units	
McCormick Park	106 units	
Greenwood Park	81 units	
		221 units
Total		1,700 units

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Limited Dividend Projects in Advanced Planning Stage—	
Norway Avenue	33 units
Gerrard and Wayland	21 units
Seaton Street	25 units
Queen and Eastern	120 units
Aldergrove	14 units
Shaw and Dundas	40 units
Total	253 units
Parking and Stopping—	
Number of curb parking meters	5,012
Meter revenue 1960	$516,500.31
Miles of Streets with No Parking at specified times	149.4
Miles of Streets with No Stopping part time	76.4
Number of Municipal Car-parks operated by Parking Authority	39
Number of revenue cars parked on these lots in 1960	5,007,170

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Parks and Playgrounds—

Equipped Playgrounds (including 44 wading pools)	149
Baseball Fields	51
Cricket Fields	6
Football Fields	29
Horseshoe Pitches (10 courts)	2
Tennis Courts	123
Bowling Greens	26
Skating Rinks (Natural)	65
Hockey Rinks (Natural)	23
Skating and Hockey Rinks—	
(Artificial outdoor)	12
(Artificial indoor)	2
Bathing Stations	4
Boating Stations	2
Fieldhouses	53
Running Tracks	2
Picnic Areas (accommodation for over 100 persons each)	62
Swimming Pools—Outdoor	5
Volleyball	2

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Basketball	1
Shuffleboard Courts	2
Swimming Pools (5)—Outdoor:	
Attendance 1960	419,346
Taught to Swim, 1960	395
Swimming Pools—Indoor	2
Registration, 1960	4,096
Attendance, 1960	66,103
Taught to Swim, 1960	2,620
Acreage (Land and Water)	1,833.53
Park Areas (total number)	136
Summer Playgrounds	149
No. located on Park Areas	51
No. located on School Areas	54
Wading Pools in Parks	44
Winter Playgrounds	69
No. located in School Buildings	63
No. located in Park Centres	6
Registered: (Children)— Winter-Summer	152,109
Total Attendance	3,902,117

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Community Centres		19
No. located in School Buildings	18	
Registration	10,003	
Total Attendance	136,191	
Swimming Classes in School Buildings		22
Total Registration	5,110	
Total Attendance	41,986	
Trees on Street:		
No. Removed in 1960		1,047
No. Pruned in 1960		24,119
No. Planted in 1960—		
City Streets	2,215	
Parks	2,500	
Population		644,948

Postal Revenue, etc.—

Total from Greater Toronto area in 1960 exceeds	$42,000,000.00
Average No. of pieces of mail handled daily at Toronto exceeds	6,000,000 pieces
Peak Christmas Handling Day	13,000,000 items

Schools—

Board of Education Schools—

Special Classes in Public Schools, June, 1960

	Classes
Academic Vocational	34
Opportunity Classes	48
Classes in Health Centres	12
Junior Kindergarten	84
Manual Training Centres	33
Home Economics Centres	33
Commercial Classes, Grades IX & X	16
Classes for Deaf Children	14
Classes for Hard of Hearing	3
Sight Saving	4
Speech Correction	7
New Canadians	7
Orthopaedic	13
Visiting Teachers—Extramural	5
Institutions	7
Aphasic	3

School Statistics at December 31, 1960

No. of Teachers on Day School Staff:	
Public Schools	2,453
Collegiate Institutes	449

Technical Schools	343
Junior Vocational	61
High Schools of Commerce	170
No. of Teachers on Night School Staff:	
Public Schools	6
Collegiate Institutes	156
Technical Schools	575
Junior Vocational	.....
High Schools of Commerce	321
Average Daily Attendance for Year 1960:	
Public Schools	61,346
Collegiate Institutes	9,789
Technical Schools	4,959
Junior Vocational	818
Commercial Schools	3,818
Average Nightly Attendance for the Year 1960:	
Public Schools	86
Collegiate Institutes	865
Technical Schools	2,372
Junior Vocational	.....
High Schools of Commerce	3,146

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

No. of Schools—

Public Schools—

(including Hospitals and Institutions)..... 93

Collegiate Institutes..... 10

Technical Schools 4

Junior Vocational..... 3

High Schools of Commerce..... 4

Value of Buildings, Sites and Equipment—

Total (approx.).....$97,000,000

Street Lights—

No. of lights, public streets and parks..... 32,034

Sewers—

Total mileage—

(Combined sanitary and storm).... 712.54

Storm..... 89.81

Streets, etc., Mileage—

Streets (miles)..... 485.788 (paved 481.344)

Metro roads (mi.).. 98.443

Total (miles)..... 584.231

Lanes (miles)..... 158.151 (paved 74.116)

Sidewalks (miles).. 938.235

Taxation and Assessments—

Total Assessment—

Real Property..... $1,535,503,090

Business..... 300,847,843

Grand Total..... $1,836,350,933

Total assessed value of exempt properties..... $ 368,409,026 (not incl. above)

Total assessed value of dwellings exempt from general taxation under Partial Exemption By-law.....$ 53,116,875 (Incl. in total assessment above)

Tax Rates—

Total Tax Rate: Public School Supporters—
Residential.....60.00 mills
Commercial.....64.20 mills

Total Tax Rate: Separate School Supporters—
Residential.....60.00 mills
Commercial.....64.20 mills

Telephone Facts and Figures—

No. in City Exchanges, December 31st, 1960.....	519,419
No. in local calling area.....	795,955
Daily local calls, 1960 (average).	6,717,344
Daily outgoing long distance calls (average business day).....	117,467
Total outgoing overseas calls, 1960	43,500
No. of employees in Toronto.....	8,483
No. of vehicles in Toronto.....	1,043

Transportation

Public Transportation (Metropolitan System)—
Total passengers carried in 1960.....282,227,939

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

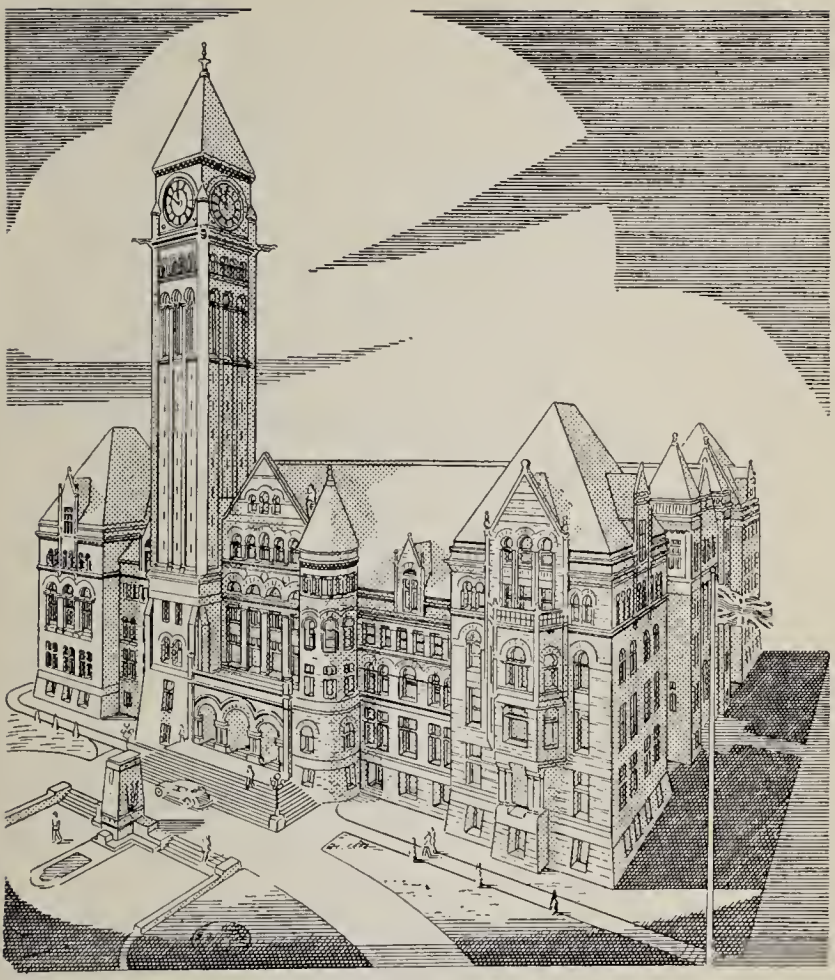
Total miles operated	48,407,037
Vehicles owned:	
Electric street cars	869
Trolley coaches	145
Motor buses and coaches	847
Subway cars	140
Number of routes:	
Bus	56
Street car	18
Trolley coach	6
Subway	1
Total	81
SUBWAY:	
Yearly total passengers	70,000,000
Average weekday passengers	230,000
Miles operated	7,053,302
Traffic Control—	
No. of automatic signals	329
Arterial stop signs (estimated)	7,270
No. of street name signs	12,039
No. of flashing signals (overhead)	14
No. of interconnected traffic signals	230
Flashing Signals (pole mounted)	75
One-Way Streets (miles)	96.6
Yield Signs—87 locations	
Pedestrian Cross-overs	271
University of Toronto—	
Enrolment	15,500
Teaching staff (approx.)	2,300

Handy Facts about Toronto—Continued

Vital Statistics (Toronto Residents)—		
Deaths—all ages, 1960		7,305
Crude rate per 1,000 population		11.3
Average age of death—all ages		66.0
Excluding 0-4 years		69.6
Infants 0—1 years		346
Rate per 1,000 births		22.2
Maternal		3
Rate per 1,000 births		0.2
Tuberculosis		23
Rate per 100,000 population		3.6
Diphtheria	Cases— 1	Deaths—Nil
Typhoid fever	Cases— 18	Deaths—Nil
Scarlet fever	Cases—759	Deaths—Nil
Whooping cough	Cases—177	Deaths—Nil
Poliomyelitis	Cases— 1	Deaths—Nil
Births—		
Residents		15,619
Rate per 1,000 population		24.2
Water—		
Consumed in City (Imp. gal.)		40,288,445,000
Consumption per inhabitant of City daily (Imp. gal.)		171
Meters, No. in service		9,293
Miles of mains—domestic		671.24
High Pressure Fire System		17.43
Hydrants, No. (including high pressure fire systems)		8,596

Weather Records (see pages 217-219.)

PRESENT CITY HALL



The building was opened for public business on September 18, 1899. The tower rises to a height of approximately 300 feet from the sidewalk.

APPENDIX

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY

City Council 286
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Committees, etc., appointed by City Council 292
Boards, Commissions, etc. 295
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Civic Departments 307
Court and Judicial Officers 314
Metropolitan Toronto, Council, Committees, Officials, etc. 322

KEY

(*C*) *appointed by City Council.*

(*BC*) *appointed by City Council on nomination of Board of Control.*

(*B*) *appointed by Board of Control.*

(*BE*) *appointed by Board of Education.*

(*BT*) *appointed by City Council on nomination of Board of Trade.*

(*D*) *appointed by Dominion Government.*

(*DD*) *appointed by Dominion Government on nomination of Board of Trade.*

(*E*) *Representatives of Employees.*

(*H*) *appointed by Heads of Departments.*

(*O*) *appointed by Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.*

Date after Names—*End of Term.*

CITY COUNCIL 1961

NAME, First Address Business, Second Address Residence with telephone numbers.

Mayor

PHILLIPS, Nathan, Q.C.

Mayor's Office:
Room 207, City Hall — EM. 6-8411

Controllers

SUMMERVILLE, Donald D.

(Vice-Chairman, Board of Control, and President of Council)

Room 208, City Hall — EM. 6-8411
2094 Danforth Ave. — OX. 4-4400

ALLEN, Wm. R., Q.C.

372 Bay St. — EM. 6-9254
40 Ridge Drive — HU. 3-9482

DENNISON, William

Room 208, City Hall — EM. 6-8411
23 Pricefield Road — WA. 1-5253

GIVENS, Philip G., B.A.

Suite 605, 133 Richmond St. W. — EM. 8-2771
76 Caribou Ave. — RU. 2-1809

Aldermen

Ward		
1	BEAVIS, Fred	
	12 Lewis Street	HO. 5-0735
	1041 Logan Avenue	HO. 5-7488
1	WATERS, Kenneth G.	
	445 Danforth Avenue	HO. 3-0980
	48 Jackman Avenue	HO. 3-9002
2	CAMPBELL, Mrs. Margaret, Q.C.	
	657 Yonge Street	WA. 5-5101
	64 Rowanwood Avenue	WA. 3-2759
2	GRAYSON, B. Michael, B.A.	
	Suite 602, 330 Bay Street	EM. 3-0379
	9 Astley Avenue	WA. 1-1016
3	ARCHER, William L.	
	Room 1906, 372 Bay Street	EM. 4-1375
	4 Bryce Avenue	WA. 3-1433
3	TIDY, Charles	
	67 Heath Street West	EM. 8-6767
		(Local 22059)
		WA. 1-5883
4	ROTENBERG, David, B.A.	
	9th Floor, 320 Bay Street	EM. 8-6121
	96 Baycrest Avenue	RU. 7-7810
4	BROWN, Horace	
	50 Austin Terrace	LE. 2-0156

Ward		
5	MENZIES, Harold	
	869 Bloor Street West	LE. 6-4532
	867A Bloor Street West	LE. 4-1037
5	PICCININNI, Joseph J.	
	195 Merton Street	HU. 3-4954
	130 Roxborough St. W.	WA. 2-9694
6	CLIFTON, W. Frank	
	Apt. 705, 79 Jameson Ave.	LE. 2-7776
6	ROBINSON, Mrs. May	
	83 St. Clair Avenue West (Apt. 601)	WA. 1-3551
7	DAVIDSON, Wm. C., Q.C.	
	6 Adelaide Street East	EM. 4-1459
	75 Oakmount Road	RO. 9-6505
7	TEMPLE, Mrs. Mary	
	264 Kennedy Avenue	RO. 9-1977
8	HODGINS, Alex	
	5 Firstbrook Road	OX. 4-9649
8	WARDLE, Thomas A.	
	1881 Queen Street E.	OX. 9-2374
	67 Rivercourt Blvd.	HO. 6-1667

City Council—Continued

Ward

9 OSTRANDER, Kenneth M.

2485 Yonge Street	HU. 5-0375
4 Donwoods Grove	HU. 3-7580

9 NASH, Frank L., Q.C.

97 Mildenhall Road	HU. 3-4575

CITY COUNCIL—Meets every alternate Monday afternoon at 2.00 o'clock (except during summer vacation).

BOARD OF CONTROL—Meets every Wednesday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Deputations are heard at 10.00 o'clock on alternate Wednesdays (week preceding Council Meeting).

STANDING COMMITTEES OF CITY COUNCIL

His Worship the Mayor is ex-officio a member of all Committees and Local Board of Health

Committee on Public Works

Alderman Menzies, Chr.	Alderman Davidson
Controller Summerville	" Grayson
Alderman Beavis	" Hodgins
" Brown	" Nash
" Clifton	" Tidy

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Buildings and Development

Alderman Campbell, Chr.	Alderman Robinson
Controller Givens	" Rotenberg
Alderman Archer	" Temple
" Ostrander	" Wardle
" Piccininni	" Waters

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting) 2.00 p.m.

Committee on Public Welfare, Fire and Legislation

Alderman Beavis, Chr.	Alderman Clifton
Controller Dennison	" Davidson
Alderman Archer	" Hodgins
" Brown	" Menzies
" Campbell	" Ostrander

Meets Thursday (week of Council Meeting) 2.15 p.m.

Committee on Parks and Exhibitions

Alderman Temple, Chr.
Controller Allen
Alderman Grayson
" Nash
" Piccininni
Alderman Robinson
" Rotenberg
" Tidy
" Wardle
" Waters

Meets Thursday (week of Council Meeting)
2.00 p.m.

Local Board of Health

Alderman Tidy, Chr.
" Menzies
" Ostrander
His Worship the Mayor (ex officio)
Medical Officer of Health (ex officio)

Dr. C. C. Goldring, 68 Cheltenham Ave., Toronto 12. HU. 9-7038

Dr. E. A. Linell, 253 Blythwood Road, Toronto 12. HU. 9-3469

Meets Wednesday (week of Council Meeting)
11.00 a.m.

Secretaries of City Council, Board of Control, Standing Committees, Local Board of Health and Special Committees, at the Department of the City Clerk, Room 209, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY COUNCIL

Committee on Civic Awards of Merit

(Composed of Representatives of the Following Interests)

Education—F. C. A. Jeanneret
Music—**Sir Ernest MacMillan,** Chr.
Community—Mrs. J. S. D. Tory
Business—David M. Woods (BT)
Labour—William Jenoves
Sports—Ted Reeve
Press—Pat Ussher

Secretary—Roy V. Henderson,
City Clerk's Office, Room 209

Committee of Adjustment Re Zoning By-law

Judge Robert Forsyth (1-64), Chr.

George A. Lister (1-63)
Professor H. H. Madill (1-62)
W. Frank Holden (1-64)
Paul McLaughlin (1-62)

Sec.-Treas.—Chas. E. Taylor, 465 Bay Street, 12th Floor.

Housing Authority of Toronto

(BC) **William C. Dies,** Chr. (5-62)

(BC) Con. Wm. Dennison (5-62)
(BC) Mrs. S. J. Allin Vice-Chr. (5-62)

(BC) Ald. K. G. Waters (5-62)
(BC) C. J. Woolsey (5-62)

Executive Director—F. E. Dearlove.

Executive Secretary—F. H. Cormack, 415 Gerrard Street East, EM. 3-7453.

Parking Authority of Toronto

Ralph C. Day, Chr. (6-61)

Alfred Ward (6-61)
John F. Ellis (6-61)

General Manager—Robert G. Bundy

Office—36 Adelaide Street West, EM. 8-7021.

City of Toronto Planning Board

(BC) **W. Harold Clark,** Chr. (12-63)

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., Mayor.

(BC) Harry G. Kimber (12-61)
(BC) J. Sydney Midanik (12-62)

(BC) Stuart M. Philpott (12-62)
(BC) Melville J. Kelly (12-63)

(BC) Purdy Churchill (12-63)
(BC) Lewis W. Lawson Vice-Chr. (12-61)

(BC) Mrs. E. B. Dustan (12-62)
Controller P. G. Givens (substitute for Mayor)

Commissioner of Planning and Secretary-Treasurer—M. B. M. Lawson, 4th Floor, 129 Adelaide Street West, EM. 6-8411, Local 437 or EM. 6-6640 (after 4.30 p.m.)

Toronto Civic Employees Pension Committee

(BC) **Ald. Tidy**, Chr.
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) J. F. MacDonald
(E) J. J. Andrews

Toronto Historical Board

Wm. J. Stewart, Chr.
Philip Torno, Vice-Chr.
John M. Gray
J. C. Boylen
C. P. Stacey
(BC) Con. Wm. Dennison
H. R. Alley
H. C. Campbell
Hamilton Cassels, Jr.
Wm. E. Fleury
Mrs. E. C. Guillet
F. C. Hamilton
V-Adm'l E. R. Mainguy
B. Napier Simpson, Jr.
C. H. J. Snider
Dr. A. D. Tushingham
Ald. Mrs. Mary Temple

Managing Director—J. A. McGinnis.
Office—Stanley Barracks, Toronto 2B. LE. 1-3301

Toronto Fire Department Superannuation and Benefit Fund

(BC) **Con. Donald D. Summerville,** Chr.
City Treasurer
City Solicitor
(E) James W. Thomson
(E) T. Kendall
(E) Bernard Bonser
Leonard Leigh
Chief of Fire Department

BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Board of Education

Ward

1 Oscar T. Sigsworth, 58 Frizzell Ave.
William R. Stainsby, 835 Queen St. E.

2 Robin S. Harris, 305 Inglewood Dr.
Mrs. Evaleen Barker, 357 Blythwood Rd.

3 **Edward M. Davidson,** Chr., 85 Duggan Ave.
Mrs. J. Isabel Ross, 500 Avenue Rd., Apt. 401.

4 J. Sydney Midanik, 336 Walmer Rd.
Keele S. Gregory, 3 Dacotah Ave.

5 Henry L. McKinstry, 1030 Davenport Rd.
Ernest Jones, 406 Whitmore Ave.

6 Mrs. Irene McBrien, 1447 King St. W.
W. C. Dymond, 32 Maynard Ave., Apt. 806

7 Rev. J. V. Mills, 21 Harcroft Rd.
Mrs. Hazel C. MacDonald, 51 Oakmount Rd.

8 Mahlon F. Beach, 485 Danforth Ave.
Ross, William P., 165 Balsam Ave.

9 Roy C. Sharp, Suite 905, 50 King St. W.
Douglas R. B. Annett, 80 Glengrove Ave. W.

Representatives of Separate School Supporters

Thomas E. McDonnell John F. Walsh

Z. S. Phimister, *Director of Education.*

Administration Building—155 College Street, EM. 2-4941.

Board of Trade

W. E. Williams, President

Clifton H. Lane, Q.C., *1st Vice-President*

G. Allan Burton, *2nd Vice-President*

H. T. O'Neill, *Honorary Treasurer*

Sydney Hermant, *Immediate Past President*

COUNCIL

(Board of Trade)

J. P. Anderson
John T. Bryden
Tullis N. Carter
A. H. Creighton
Alan Y. Eaton
T. J. Emmert
S. M. Gossage
Robt. E. Harris
D. H. Jupp
A. T. Lambert
Gage H. Love
David B. Mansur
G. E. Phipps
R. D. Poupore, Q.C.
John H. Taylor
O. W. Titus
Donald K. Tow
Wm. G. Tredway
Eric Wynne

General Manager—J. W. Wakelin
Asst. Gen. Mgr. and Sec.—G. H. Stanford

Offices—Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide St. W., EM. 6-6811.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

W. H. Evans—*President*

T. T. McLagan,
1st Vice-President

F. D. Mathers,
2nd Vice-President

T. A. Rice, *Honorary Treasurer*

General Manager—
J. C. Whitelaw, Q.C.

General Secretary—
E. G. Reburn

Offices—67 Yonge Street, EM. 3-7261

Ontario Division—D. M. Chisholm, *Chairman*
G. C. Bernard, *Manager*

Toronto Branch—Ray A. Engholm, *Chairman*
G. C. Bernard, *Manager*

Canadian National Exhibition

W. P. Freyseng, *President*

J. M. Fraser, *1st Vice-President*
W. H. Evans, *2nd Vice-President*

LIFE DIRECTORS

J. A. Scythes
Col. K. R. Marshall
R. C. Berkinshaw
J. A. Northey
Wm. A. Harris
Harry I. Price

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SEC. "A"
(CITY COUNCIL AND MUNICIPALITY)

Mayor Nathan Phillips

Controller Summerville
Controller Allen
Controller Dennison
Controller Givens
H. G. Kimber
Alderman Davidson
Alderman Robinson
Alderman Temple
Alderman Waters
Reeve Waffle
F. G. Gardiner

SEC. "B" (GENERAL MANUFACTURERS AND LIBERAL ARTS SECTIONS)

Thos. E. Boyce
G. G. Brigden
W. H. Evans
W. P. Freyseng
D. F. Hamilton
H. H. Lawson
T. A. Rice
F. G. Rolph
G. H. Sheppard
H. M. Turner

SEC. "C" (AGRICULTURAL SECTION)

Percy Bone
John Bull
T. R. Clarkson
J. Elliott Cottrelle
Kenneth E. Deacon
J. M. Fraser
Dr. C. D. Graham
Geo. C. Hendrie
Dr. S. R. McKelvey
George Rodanz

General Manager—H. E. McCallum.
Secretary—R. J. Dixon.
General Offices—Exhibition Park, EM. 6-7551.

Good Neighbours' Club

Board of Management

Mrs. Gordon N. Kennedy, *Chairman*

Mrs. May Birchard
(C) Ald. Campbell
Mrs. J. H. C. Clarry
Ralph W. E. Dilworth
(C) Ald. Grayson
Mrs. C. G. Stogdill

Executive Secretary—A. J. Elliott,
298 Sherbourne Street, WA. 3-9453.

Redevelopment Advisory Council

R. C. Berkinshaw
Col. G. Allan Burton,
Chairman
Dr. W. H. Cruickshank
Alan Y. Eaton
Col. J. F. Ellis
Bertrand Gerstein
Brig. W. P. Gilbride
S. M. Gossage
Conrad F. Harrington
Sydney Hermant
Allen T. Lambert
John S. Proctor
G. H. Sheppard
J. P. R. Wadsworth
Brig. F. C. Wallace

Secretary—Office of Commissioner of Planning,
129 Adelaide St. W., 4th Floor, EM. 6-6640.

Royal Agricultural Winter Fair

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

J. H. Crang, *President*

Geo. Rodanz, *Vice-President*

Geo. T. Bell
S. G. Bennett
W. E. Breckon
John Bull
C. F. W. Burns
Hon. G. Peter Campbell
W. M. Campbell
E. M. Carroll
F. C. Fletcher
J. Grant Glassco
John W. McKee
J. A. Northey
Gordon F. Perry
O. D. Vaughan
F. C. Wallace
Trumbull Warren
W. P. Watson
D. B. Weldon
Harry Willis, Q.C.

General Manager—C. S. McKee.

Assistant General Manager—James R. Johnston.

Offices—Royal Coliseum, Exhibition Park, EM. 6-7551.

Ravina Gardens Arena and Lands Board of Management

William A. Bothwell
Roy J. Brown
R. W. Chisholm
(C) Ald. Davidson
A. Gilbert
(C) Ald. Temple
Gordon L. Wallace

Secretary—Albert Gilbert, 2229A Dundas Street W.

Runnymede Hospital

Board of Directors

E. C. Roelofson, *President*

(Mrs.) E. B. Dustan, *Vice-President*

Robert H. Brown
Norman S. Caudwell
Chief of the Medical Staff
(C) Con. Wm. Dennison
H. G. Harvey
J. Palmer Kent
Rev. G. A. W. Lark
Frederick Moore
W. J. Moore
Miss R. J. Morris
Mayor Nathan Phillips
Leslie H. Saunders
N. V. Sawyer
W. J. Stewart
J. E. Stothers
(C) Ald. Mary Temple
C. J. Weeks
Sam Wilson

Miss Bianca M. Beyer, Reg. N., *Superintendent*, 274 St. Johns Road, RO. 2-1167

Ted Reeve Arena Board of Management

(C) Ross Lipsett
(C) D. G. MacGregor
(C) E. M. Robertson
(C) Wallace Scott
(C) Con. Summerville
(C) W. Earl Upper
(C) Ald. Wardle

Metropolitan Toronto Convention and Visitor Association

Frederick G. Gardiner, *Honorary Pres.*
Nathan Phillips, *Hon. Vice Pres.*
Oliver B. Mabee, *President*
Alex Maurice, *Vice-Pres.*
J. J. Stanway, *Vice-Pres.*
General Manager—William M. Murdoch.
Secretary-Treasurer—Frank Scammell.
Office—37 King Street East, Room 28, EM. 2-4791.

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners

(BC) **Geo. A. Wilson** (*Chairman*)
(D) Harry G. Kimber (BC) William A. Bennett
Vice-Chairman
(DD) J. Stewart (BC) Wm. Jenoves
General Manager—E. B. Griffith, Q.C.
Secretary—W. M. H. Colvin.
Harbour Master—H. J. Snelgrove.
Comptroller—D. Weir.
Director of Trade Development—Capt. E. C. Hopkins.
Offices—60 Harbour Street, EM. 4-1451.

Toronto Humane Society

W. G. Fraser Grant, Q.C., *President.*
City Council Representative—Ald. Ostrander.
General Manager—George Hulme.
Director of Public Relations—Col. E. George Reade, 11 Wellesley Street West, WA. 2-1191.

Toronto Hydro-Electric System

(BC) **Bertram Merson,** *Chairman*
(O) John McMechan, *Vice-Chairman*
Nathan Phillips, *Mayor.*
General Manager and Chief Engineer—H. Hyde.
Assistant General Manager—M. White.
Secretary—J. C. Ramsay.
Offices—14 Carlton Street, EM. 3-2261.

Metropolitan Toronto Industrial Commission

R. C. Berkinshaw—*Honorary President*
N. P. Petersen—*Honorary Vice-President*

G. H. Sheppard, *President*

Vice-Presidents

D. M. Allan G. Allan Burton O. L. Jones

Directors

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.
Chairman, Metropolitan Toronto Council

H. E. McCallum
John McMechan
J. A. Northey
W. H. Palm
J.Scythes
James Stewart
C. A. Walton

Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager—
W. A. Willson.

Offices—Canada Permanent Building, 320 Bay Street, EM. 8-1616.

University Settlement Recreation Centre

Board of Management

Prof. G. deB. Robinson, *Chairman*

(C) Ald. Brown
Mrs. D. T. Fraser
Prof. John Morgan
(C) Ald. Rotenberg
W. W. Small
Prof. George Tatham

Executive Director—Harry Morrow, 23 Grange Road, EM. 4-9133.

Toronto Public Library Board

W. Harold Male, Q.C., *Chairman*

(C) Controller Wm. Dennison
John M. Bennett, M.A., Ph.D.
John E. Corcoran, Q.C.
(C) Mrs. John W. Falkner (12-62)
(C) Dr. Edmund T. Guest (12-61)
Hon. Mr. Justice J. Maurice King
Mrs. Peter Sandiford
(C) Hon. Mr. Justice Dalton C. Wells (12-63)

Chief Librarian—Henry C. Campbell

Secretary-Treasurer—Newman F. Mallon.

Offices—Central Library Building, corner College and St. George Streets, 924-9511.

Metropolitan Toronto Traffic Conference

H. W. Tate, *Chairman*

C. LaFerle, *Vice-Chairman*

Secretary—Hugh T. Lemon,
c/o The Board of Trade of Metropolitan Toronto,
11 Adelaide Street West, Toronto,
EM. 6-6811.

George Bell Arena Board of Management

(C) Ald. Temple
(C) Ald. Davidson
(C) E. M. Robertson
(C) Wallace Scott

(*Three persons to be appointed by City Council at a later date*)

REPRESENTATIVES OF CITY COUNCIL ON HOSPITAL AND OTHER BOARDS, 1961

ART GALLERY—Aldermen Brown, Davidson, Nash, Tidy and Wardle.

CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, TORONTO BRANCH—Alderman Robinson and Tidy.

LAUGHLEN LODGE—Controller Dennison and Aldermen Archer and Robinson.

NEW MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL—Controller Givens and Alderman Rotenberg.

NORTH TORONTO COMMUNITY CORPORATION—Alderman Nash, Controller Givens and Alderman Ostrander.

OUR LADY OF MERCY HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES—Alderman Piccininni.

RUNNYMEDE HOSPITAL—Controller Dennison and Alderman Temple.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL—Alderman Clifton.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL—Controller Allen and Alderman Beavis.

TORONTO EAST GENERAL HOSPITAL—Alderman Hodgins and Waters.

TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL—Alderman Archer, Campbell, Nash, Robinson and Temple.

TORONTO WESTERN HOSPITAL—Aldermen Brown and Menzies.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL—Alderman Robinson.

WOODGREEN COMMUNITY CENTRE—Controller Allen and Aldermen Beavis and Waters.

CIVIC DEPARTMENTS

Mayor's Department

Room 207, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

Nathan Phillips, Q.C., *Mayor.*

Executive Assistant—F. C. Hamilton, 24 Heddington Ave, HU. 9-8116.

Audit

Room 303, City Hall, EM. 6-8411, Local 425

R. A. Stephenson, *City Auditor*, 122 Mavety Street, RO. 9-7927.

J. F. H. Connor, *Deputy City Auditor*, 57 Tower Drive, Scarborough, PL. 5-2933.

Buildings and Development

11th Floor, City Hall Annex,
465 Bay Street, EM. 6-8411, Local 571

F. E. Wellwood, *Commissioner*, 196 Coldstream Ave., HU. 8-0439.

Ronald H. Milne, *Director of Building Regulations*, 29 Ashgrove Place, Don Mills, HI. 4-1764.

City Clerk's

Room 209, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

C. E. Norris, *City Clerk*, 67 Delisle Ave., WA. 5-0937.

Morey J. Gordon, *Deputy City Clerk*, 99 Cuffley Crescent North, Downsview, ME. 3-1736.

Secretary to Board of Control

Gordon T. Batchelor, 440 Glengarry Avenue, RU. 1-1303.

Director of Elections and Court of Revision

Richard S. Scott, 26 Kildonan Drive, OX. 1-1912

Finance

Room 104, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

W. M. Campbell, *Commissioner of Finance and City Treasurer*, 39 Panmure Crescent, AM. 7-6940.

W. A. Wilford, *Director of Treasury Division*, 31 Grangemill Cres., Don Mills, HI. 4-3575.

C. E. Brannan, *Director of Budget and Organization*, 317 Horsham Ave., Willowdale, BA. 5-7625.

B. Cramer, *Director of Data Processing*, 275-A Glenforest Rd., HU. 9-7603.

H. J. Kirk, *Director of Accounting*, 337 Burnett Ave., Willowdale, BA. 1-0420.

Fire

Headquarters: 152 Adelaide Street West,
EM. 3-3579.

Enquiry - - - EM. 3-2138
Alarms of fire - - EM. 1-1111

Leonard Leigh, *Chief, Fire Department*, 11 Douglas Avenue, HU. 3-8580.

F. Coakwell, *Deputy Chief*, 39 Douglas Avenue, HU. 9-7552.

Health

City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, EM. 6-6481.
City Ambulance—EM. 3-5678-9.

Dr. A. R. J. Boyd, *Medical Officer of Health*, 84 Colin Avenue, HU. 9-1378.

Dr. G. W. O. Moss, *Deputy Medical Officer of Health*, 67 Rose Park Drive, HU. 5-0165.

Mr. W. S. Dunfield, Administrative Assistant, 2175 Avenue Road, Apt. 2, HU. 5-1340.

Legal

Room 309, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

J. Palmer Kent, Q.C., *City Solicitor*, 279 Glengrove Avenue West, HU. 9-2240.

R. C. Baird, Q.C., *Deputy City Solicitor*, 470 St. Clements Avenue, HU. 3-5443.

W. R. Callow, Corporation Counsel, 7 High Park Gardens, RO. 2-9353.

Parks and Recreation

9th Floor, City Hall Annex, EM. 6-8411.

Geo. T. Bell, *Commissioner*, 111 Prennan Avenue, BE. 1-6471.

M. F. Matthews, *Co-ordinator of Services*, 167 Hanna Road, HU. 8-3104.

C. Coates, *Director of Parks*, 124 West Rose Avenue, BE. 3-9740.

W. G. Colhoun, *Director of Recreation*, 30 Warlaw Crescent, Thistletown P.O., CH. 4-0036.

Personnel

Room 320, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

Albert C. King, *Commissioner*, 88 Ferris Road.

Robert G. Humphrey, *Director of Personnel Services*, 16 Martorino Drive, AM. 1-6638.

Donald R. Johnston, *Director of Labour Relations*, 1 Rock Elm Road, PL. 5-0980.

Property

7th Floor, City Hall Annex, 465 Bay St., EM. 6-8411.

Harry H. Rogers, *Commissioner*, 470 Castlefield Avenue, HU. 5-1367.

William J. Irons, *Administrative Assistant*, 73 Highcroft Road, HO. 3-9156.

John G. Sutherland, *Director of Architecture*, 51 Alhart Drive, Thistletown P.O., CH. 1-5953.

Harold A. Wooding, *Director of Services*, 371 Davisville Avenue, HU. 3-7506.

James A. Snider, *Director of Maintenance*, 25 Pine Avenue, OX. 4-9583.

Purchasing and Stores Division

Room 18, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

Douglas G. Judd, *Director*, 15 Rathgar Avenue, BE. 1-8969.

Real Estate Division

Room 202, City Hall, EM. 6-8411, Ext. 531

David Alexander, *Director*, 324 Cranbrooke Avenue, RU. 3-2617.

Samuel J. Jackson, *Supervisor of Valuation and Negotiation*, 31 Downing Street, BE. 1-6347.

Albert S. Arnold, *Chief Clerk*, 27 Janet Boulevard, Scarborough, PL. 5-2600.

Welfare

City Hall Annex, 465 Bay Street, EM. 8-1081.

Miss Robena J. Morris, *Commissioner*, 2745 Yonge Street, HU. 9-4514.

William A. Turnbull, *Director of Welfare Services*, 56 Heather Road, Agincourt, AX. 3-7005.

Walter L. Warriner, *Administrative Assistant*, 14 Broadleaf Road, Don Mills, HI. 4-1514.

Works

10th Floor, City Hall Annex, EM. 2-5711.

H. D. Bradley, *Commissioner*, 240 Oriole Parkway, HU. 5-7201.

DIVISIONS	*DIRECTORS*
Planning and Control *10th Floor, City Hall Annex, EM. 2-5711*	A. D. Ford, 78 Heathcote Ave., HI. 7-7420
Engineering *505 Richmond St. W.* *EM. 2-5711*	D. F. McCarthy, 4 Avalon Blvd., OX. 1-3678
Surveying *511 Richmond St. W.* *EM. 2-5711*	W. J. G. Wadsworth, 4 Plumstead Court, Islington, BE. 1-1549
Operations *505 Richmond St. W.* *EM. 2-5711*	J. D. Near, 11 Agar Crescent, BE. 1-6187
Streets *90 Albert Street* *EM. 2-5711*	G. E. Taylor, 21 Coldstream Ave., HU. 8-2507
Equipment *786 Dundas St. East* *EM. 2-5711*	L. G. Osborne, 140 Bowood Avenue, HU. 5-4203
Traffic *129 Adelaide St. W.* *EM. 2-5711*	W. A. Mitchelson, 112 Martin Grove Rd., BE. 3-6148

MAJOR CIVIC EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

Credit Union Limited

President—T. E. Ashton
Treasurer-Manager—V. Morgan
465 Bay Street

Fire Fighters' Association

President—Ben Bonser
Secretary—W. Noble
1904 Queen St. East

Local Union No. 79 (Office Staffs)

President—E. E. Kennedy
Secretary—R. Monkman
Room 336, City Hall

Local Union No. 43 (Operations Staffs)

President—Wm. Overkott
Secretary—J. Hutchison
Room 337, City Hall

Quarter Century Association

President—J. K. Mitchell
Room 212, City Hall

War Veterans' Association

President—Robert G. Humphrey
Secretary—James A. Bailey
505 Richmond St. W.

COURT AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Assize Court Office

Assistant Registrar—Room 219, City Hall.
C. C. Bradley, 277 Monarch Park Avenue,
HO. 5-3045.

Chief Coroner

Coroner's Building, 86 Lombard Street,
EM. 3-5670.

Dr. Smirle Lawson, 189 St. George Street,
WA. 2-1200.

Secretary—Edward Armour, 116 Park Home Ave.,
Willowdale, BA. 5-2991.

County Court Judges

Senior Judge

Robert Forsyth, Room 107, City Hall,
EM. 6-8411.
377 Glengrove Avenue West, HU. 8-0626.

Junior Judges

Ian McL. Macdonell,
15 Ormsby Crescent,
RU. 2-5544.

Samuel Factor,
493 Spadina Road,
HU. 3-2222.

Garth F. H. Moore,
217 St. Leonards Av.
HU. 5-1922.

H. J. M. Donley,
525 Chaplin Cres.,
Apt. 801, RU. 3-5736.

Junior Judges (Continued)

Frank G. J. McDonagh,
69 Cheritan Avenue,
HU. 3-1967.

Farquhar J. Macrae,
211 Forest Hill Rd.,
HU. 1-2540.

Frank Denton,
16 Killarney Road,
HU. 9-5621.

Harold W. Timmins,
323 Cortleigh Blvd.,
RU. 2-0751.

J. Ambrose Shea,
46 Castle Knock Rd.,
HU. 5-2972.

E. L. Weaver,
43 Chestnut Pk. Rd.,
WA. 2-9319.

Judges' Secretary—Archibald Perkins, 174 Balsam Avenue, OX. 1-8153.

Office—EM. 6-8411, Local 260.

County Court Clerk

Room 109, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.
J. H. Kennedy, 116 Van Dusen, BE. 1-9801.

Clerk of the Peace

Room 13, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.
Morgan L. Piper, 39 Churchill Avenue,
Willowdale, BA. 1-1874.

Crown Attorney

Room 176, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.
William O. Gibson, Q.C., 176 King Street, Oakville, Telephone, VI. 5-2403.

Assistant Crown Attorneys

Henry H. Bull, Q.C., 976 Avenue Road, HU. 8-4068.

Arthur O. Klein, Q.C., 103 Gordon Rd., Willowdale, BA. 5-6433.

J. Bowman Galbraith, Q.C., 2199 Harcourt Cres., Port Credit, AT. 9-1385.

William H. Langdon, Q.C., 27 Glenborough Park Cres., Willowdale, BA. 1-2558.

L. K. Graburn, 52 Gwendolyn Crescent, Willowdale, BA. 5-5952.

N. McRae, 565 Avenue Road, WA. 2-2646.

P. J. Rickaby, 565 Avenue Road, WA. 2-2646.

R. A. Cormack, 113 Farnham Avenue, WA. 5-7618.

James Crossland, Apt. 117, 127 Broadway Ave., HU. 7-0481.

Frederick J. Bannon, Apt. 98, 494 Avenue Road, WA. 2-8712.

Juvenile and Family Court of Metropolitan Toronto

311 Jarvis Street, WA. 4-0631;
WA. 4-1273 (nights).

Senior Judge

V. Lorne Stewart

Miss V. Fantham, *Secretary to Senior Judge.*

Deputy Judges

John G. Grudeff
H. Shaw
N. K. Bennett
M. Chambers

Clerk of the Court—J. H. Rose, J.P.

Executive Officer—G. W. Dalgliesh

Director of Social Services—W. L. Little

Director of Clinical Services—Dr. W. E. Blatz

First Division Court

90 Albert Street

Clerk—Mrs. E. Flett

Deputies—Mrs. Marguerite Smith
Miss June Cardwell

Magistrates' Courts and Offices

Ground and First Floors, City Hall,
East Corridor, EM. 6-8411.

Senior Magistrate

Thos. S. Elmore, Q.C., 8 Anglesey Boulevard, BE. 1-5309.

Administrator of Magistrates' Court Office

R. W. Ruggles, Room 12, City Hall, EM. 6-8411, Local 563.

Magistrates

F. W. Bartrem, Q.C., 54 DeVere Gardens, HU. 5-6708.

S. Tupper Bigelow, Q.C., 1 Mallory Gardens, WA. 4-5504.

M. J. Cloney, 2046 Malbrook Road, Oakville, VIctor 4-9520.

H. D. Foster, 100 Bedford Road, WA. 2-3573.

N. A. Gianelli, 208 Balmoral Avenue, WA. 3-5156.

D. F. Graham, 42 Tremont Crescent, Don Mills P.O., HI. 4-1318.

W. F. B. Rogers, 40 Grangemill Crescent, Don Mills P.O., Unlisted telephone.

C. A. Thoburn, Q.C., 119 Welland Avenue, HU. 9-4812.

T. H. Wolfe, 12 Lawrence Avenue East, HU. 8-8741.

Deputy Magistrates

J. L. Addison, 551 St. Clements Avenue, RU. 1-1708.

J. W. Butler, 105 Wright Avenue, Richmond Hill, TU. 4-1847.

C. W. Guest, 435 Sherbourne Street, WA. 1-6836.

C. V. Linn, 49 St. Hubert Avenue, HO. 5-3126.

A. E. Newall, 109 Cadorna Avenue, GA. 1-6800.

R. G. Pearse, Gormley, Ontario, Gormley 5235.

J. Rennicks, 4 McCord Road, HU. 9-1686.

R. C. Taylor, 12 Ashton Manor, BE. 3-5094.

F. N. Thompson, 73 Chatsworth Drive, HU. 3-6577.

Solicitor-Prosecutor

M. M. Kelso, Q.C., 110 St. Leonards Avenue, HU. 9-4574.

Assistant Registrar, Civil Jury and Non-Jury Sittings

Room 217, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

W. F. Shaughnessy, 75 Leacrest Road, Apt. 7, HU. 1-8758.

Sheriff, County of York

Rooms 113 and 114, City Hall,
EM. 6-8411, Local 295.

Philip J. Ambrose, Sheriff, County of York, EM. 6-8411.

Deputy Sheriffs

John F. Gillis, 450 Winona Drive, RU. 7-1913.

C. L. Stark, 40 Glengowan Road, HU. 8-3682.

R. Y. Cory, 2A Wilberton Road, HU. 3-5632.

Special Examiners

357 Bay Street, EM. 3-9605 and EM. 3-9938.

Patricia Foy Singer

Mary L. McEvoy

Surrogate Court

Judge

Ian McLean Macdonell

Registrar—Room 111, City Hall, EM. 6-8411.

A. Herbert Ingram, 12 Leona Drive, Willowdale, BA. 1-4113.

Deputy

Morgan L. Piper, 39 Churchill Avenue, Willowdale, BA. 1-1874.

City Registry Office

Corner Albert and Chestnut Streets, EM. 6-8411.

Registrar

Ian T. Strachan, Q.C., 148 Stibbard Avenue, HU. 5-2233.

Deputies

Austin Johnson, 31 Tichester Road, LE. 4-3915.

Ernest Lynn, 36 Seven Oaks Avenue, BE. 2-0353.

William Edwards, 228 Deloraine Ave., HU. 9-4631.

Master of Titles and Director for Ontario

W. Marsh Magwood, Q.C., EM. 6-8411, Local 564; Edenbrook Hill, Islington, BE. 9-6716.

1961

THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

Metropolitan Council

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., *Chairman*

Toronto Representatives

(E&W) Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
(E&R) Controller Donald D. Summerville
(E&P) Controller William R. Allen, Q.C.
(R) Alderman William L. Archer
(H) Alderman Fred J. Beavis
(H) Alderman Mrs. Margaret Campbell, Q.C.
(H) Alderman W. Frank Clifton
(W) Alderman Wm. C. Davidson, Q.C.
(P) Alderman Alex Hodgins
(R) Alderman Harold Menzies
(P) Alderman Kenneth M. Ostrander
(W) Alderman David Rotenberg, B.A.

Suburban Representatives

(R) Mayor George W. Bull, Weston
(E&R) Reeve Albert M. Campbell, Scarborough
(R) Reeve Mrs. Marie Curtis, Long Branch
(P) Reeve Miss True Davidson, East York
(W) Reeve Norman C. Goodhead, North York
(P) Mayor Hugh M. Griggs, Mimico
(H) Reeve Mrs. Dorothy Hague, Swansea

Municipality of Metro Toronto—Cont.

(E&H) Mayor Charles H. Hiscott, Leaside
(W) Mayor Donald R. Russell, New Toronto
(H) Reeve Laurie T. Simonsky, Forest Hill
(W) Reeve Fred C. Taylor, York
(E&P) Reeve H. O. Waffle, Etobicoke

Key	*Committee*	*Chairman*
(E)	Executive	Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.
(W)	Works	Norman C. Goodhead
(R)	Roads and Traffic	Mrs. Marie Curtis
(H)	Welfare and Housing	W. Frank Clifton
(P)	Parks and Recreation	Alex Hodgins

Metropolitan Licensing Commission

Magistrate Frederick W. Hall, *Chairman*

Magistrate C. A. Thoburn, Q.C., *Vice-Chairman*
Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.

Office—171 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-5226.

Metro Board of Commissioners of Police

Magistrate C. O. Bick, *Chairman*

Judge Ian M. Macdonell, *Vice-Chairman*
Magistrate Thomas S. Elmore, Q.C.
Mayor Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C.

Office—92 King Street East, EM. 2-1711.

Metropolitan School Board

Mr. T. H. Goudge, *Chairman*

Mr. J. Sydney Midanik, *Vice-Chairman*

Toronto Representatives

Mahlon F. Beach
Edward M. Davidson
Robin S. Harris
Mrs. Irene McBrien
Henry L. McKinstry
J. Sydney Midanik
John V. Mills
Mrs. J. Isabel Ross
Roy C. Sharp
Oscar T. Sigsworth

Suburban Representatives

Alexander Adamson, Swansea
Donald W. Brown, Leaside
W. Edgar Eade, East York
W. Clare Farrow, Lakeshore
Thomas H. Goudge, Etobicoke
Mrs. Elis Grossberg, Forest Hill
Mrs. Ella L. Norman, Weston
Mrs. Julia Pearce, North York
George Peck, Scarborough
Harry Royle, York

Separate School Representatives

F. J. Boland
Geo. C. Power

Executive Secretary—W. J. McCordic

Office—155 College Street, EM. 8-3432.

Municipality of Metro Toronto—Cont.

Metropolitan Separate School Board

Ward

1 Michael J. Duggan, *Chr.*
2 Gerard Godin
3 Rt. Rev. Bernard Kyte
4 Leo McLaughlin
5 George A. Collins
6 Rev. Wilfrid Gavard
7 James G. Culnan
8 Gerald Kavanagh
9 Rev. Edward T. Madigan
10 Very Rev. Percy Johnson
11 Kevin Fitzgibbons
12 Rev. Thomas J. McCabe
13 Dr. John J. Andrachuk
14 George B. Heenan
15 Edward J. Brisbois
16 Stanley J. McKenzie

Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer—John Middleweek.

Office—477 Jarvis Street, WA. 3-2403, 4, 5.

Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board

J. P. Maher, *Chairman*

Hiram E. McCallum, *Vice-Chairman*

William L. Archer
(Sub. for Mayor Phillips)
J. W. Berry
A. M. Campbell
W. F. Clifton
W. A Harris
G. Heenan
S. Hermant
A. Hodgins
C. J. Laurin

Municipality of Metro Toronto—Cont.

Mrs. Marie Curtis
Miss True Davidson
(Sub. for A. M. Campbell)
C. C. Downey, Q.C.
C. R. Forsyth
F. G. Gardiner, Q.C.
N. C. Goodhead
B. M. Grayson
G. E. Longhouse
Mrs. I. McBrien
W. G. Messer
G. Peck
Nathan Phillips, Q.C.
G. Shephard
R. W. Speck
C. J. Woolsey

Commissioner of Planning and Secretary-Treasurer—M. V. Jones.

Offices—790 Bay Street, Room 513, EM. 6-6263.

Toronto Transit Commission

(Appointed by Metropolitan Council)

Clarence C. Downey, Q.C., *Chairman*

Charles A. Walton, *Vice-Chairman*
Ford G. Brand, *Commissioner*
William G. Russell, *Commissioner*
Brig. G. A. Secord, O.B.E., *Commissioner*

General Manager of Operations—J. G. Inglis.

General Manager (Subway Construction)—W. H. Paterson.

General Secretary—H. E. Pettett.

Offices—1900 Yonge Street, HU. 1-4252.

Metropolitan Officials

Assessment Commissioner—A. J. B. Gray, 387 Bloor Street East, EM. 6-8411, Local 341 or 342.

Auditor—G. Cuthbertson, 160 Bloor Street East, WA. 5-6361, Local 46.

Chief of Police—J. P. Mackey, 92 King Street East, EM. 2-1711.

Civil Defence, Co-ordinator—H. H. Atkinson, 278 Davenport Road, 924-9761.

Clerk—W. W. Gardhouse, 67 Adelaide Street East, 368-3851.

Co-ordinating Officer, Courts of Revision—A. G. Cranham, 387 Bloor Street East, EM. 6-8411, Local 529.

Commissioner of Finance—G. A. Lascelles, 160 Bloor Street East, WA. 5-6361, Local 21.

Commissioner of Property—F. D. Cavill, 171 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-7247, Local 1.

Commissioner of Roads—G. O. Grant, 75 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-6171, Local 1.

Commissioner of Welfare and Housing—R. J. Smith, 380 Christie Street, LE. 1-5771, Local 201 or 202.

Commissioner of Works—R. L. Clark, 55 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-3411, Local 1 or 2.

Governor of Jail—D. Dougall, 550 Gerrard Street East, HO. 6-2164.

Parks Commissioner—T. W. Thompson, 1681 Bayview Avenue, 485-9491.

Personnel Officer—G. W. Noble, 387 Bloor Street East, 924-7411.

Solicitor—C. F. Moore, Q.C., 160 Bloor Street East, WA. 5-6361, Local 56.

Traffic Engineer—S. Cass, 171 Eglinton Avenue East, HU. 1-5695, Local 1.

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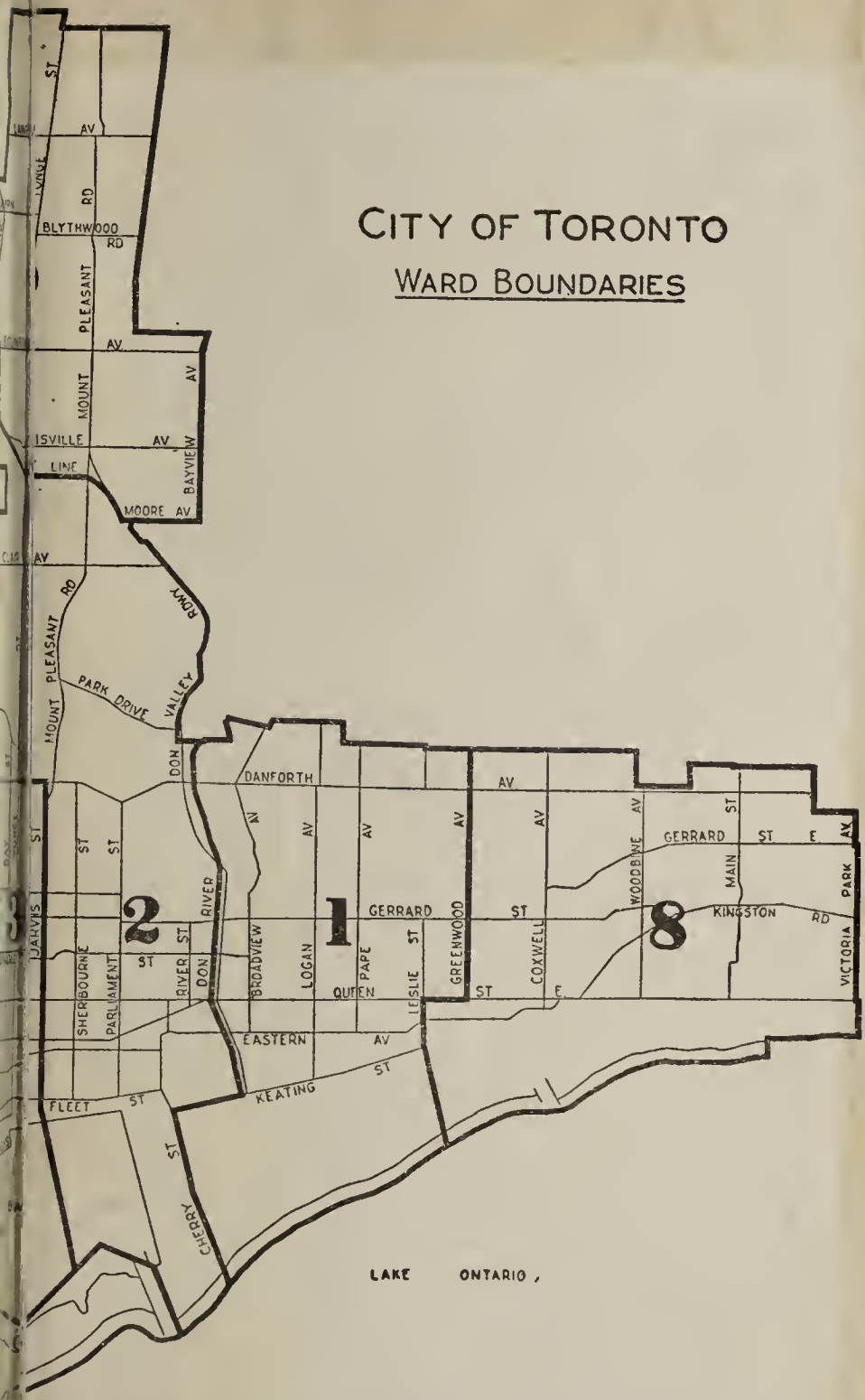
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